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State Library

BRYAN!

ON NORTH CAROLINA SOIL

The Next President Among "Tar Heels." A Great Ovation at Asheville.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., September 16.

The train on which Mr. Bryan left Knoxville for Asheville was a special engaged by the Knoxville committee and the candidate was provided with every comfort en route. W. W. Bowen, assistant general superintendent of the Southern railway, who accompanied the party, attached his private car to the train for the use of Mr. Bryan. Among those who made the trip with the democratic candidate were Colonel Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., chairman of the North Carolina state reception committee; Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, national committeeman; W. F. Randolph, of the Asheville reception committee and E. J. Hale, representing Clement Manly, chairman of the state democratic committee.

The Bryan party arrived at Morristown at 10:45 o'clock, a. m. Mr. Bryan mounted the platform erected beside the track and was introduced to an audience of 2,000 people by Hon. John T. Shields, of Morristown. Mr. Bryan spoke very briefly, urging all to make a silver speech on election day by putting a cross in the right place. On the platform was a large lithograph of Mr. Bryan frozen into a cake of ice. Mr. Bryan said he hoped it did not indicate he would receive a chilly reception in Tennessee. Mr. Shields replied that it only signified that the democratic candidate this year was cool headed.

Hot Springs, N. C.—Candidate Bryan reached here at 1:20 o'clock, p. m. It was his first stop in North Carolina.

Asheville, N. C.—Candidate Bryan was never given a reception more unique than that given him to day in this famous mountain resort. Reaching Asheville at three o'clock, eastern time, he was met by a great cavalcade of men and women, mounted on all kinds of horse flesh, from spirited thoroughbreds to hard worked mules. Mr. Bryan was conveyed to the Battery Park hotel in a gaily decorated carriage drawn by four horses, and with him and the members of his party galloped the mounted escort. The ladies who formed part of it were attired in best fitting riding habits and formed an agreeable feature of the procession. Mr. Bryan's carriage was driven rapidly and the horsemen rode furiously along the dusty streets, many of them shouting as they went and waving their hats in enthusiasm. It was a wildly hilarious sight, exceedingly picturesque and the tired candidate enjoyed it highly.

People from all over western North Carolina, east Tennessee, north Georgia and South Carolina swelled the Asheville contingent to a large figure. Hundreds had come in from the mountains on horseback and in wagons. The sides of the hill on which the concourse was gathered were a solid mass of humanity. Estimates of the crowd range as high as 20,000. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Hon. Locke Craig. The enthusiasm shown was of the heartiest kind. When he had finished speaking Mr. Bryan was taken to the Southern railway depot and left at five o'clock, eastern time, for Charlotte on a special train furnished by the North Carolina state democratic committee.

In his speech here Mr. Bryan said:

"I have a reason for coming to North Carolina which is personal, aside from my interest in the electoral vote of this State. It was the State of North Carolina which at Chicago, before I became a candidate, before my own State had taken any formal part in presenting my name—it was the State of North Carolina which by resolution decided to give me the unanimous vote of the North Carolina delegation in that national convention. (Cheers.) I appreciate the honor which they were willing to do me, and it gives me great pleasure to come among these people whom they represented and give what assistance I can, if any assistance be needed to secure the electoral vote of this State for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. (Cheers.) I am glad the canvass of this State opens in this county, which was the home of one of the grandest public men given to the nation, not alone by North Carolina, but the entire country, Senator Vance. (Great applause.) He was a man whom I delighted to honor, and I am glad I stand among his neighbors and friends advocating the cause he so eloquently advocated, and I cannot more than impress upon your memories the words he so often spoke. Among the last of his public speeches was one upon the money question. Let me read you a few words of it:

"'The great fight is on. The power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetuate the greatest crime of this or any other age—to overthrow one-half of the world's money and thereby double their own wealth by enhancing the value of the other half which is in their hands. The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties. To your tents, Oh Israel.' (Applause.)

"He foresaw the struggle in which we are now engaged. He realized its magnitude when many others did not. These words came from him as words of command: 'To your tents, Oh Israel,' and the command was heeded by the democratic party and they engaged first in a warfare within the party to rescue that party and the party name from the hands of those who were using it to advance the interest, not of democracy, but of plutocracy. (Applause.) It was a great contest. I venture the assertion that never before in the history of this country did any party have such a contest within its ranks as that which ended at Chicago. I venture the assertion that never before in the history of this country have the voters themselves had so much to do with a convention as did the voters of the democratic party with the convention at Chicago. The question was submitted to the voters.

The Democratic idea has been that the party is but the instrument of those who compose it, and receives its power from the will of the voters who number themselves as members of that party. Yet it is often the case that the party machinery of bosses has more to do with shaping the policy and making the nomination than the voters themselves. I am proud to be the nominee of a convention which represented no machine—no bosses but the unpurchased suffrages of the voters of this country (Great applause.) A few months ago the most sanguine democrat did not believe that success this fall was more than possible. The most sanguine democrat felt that four years of gold standard administration had destroyed almost the possibility of success. But the voters of the democratic party determined to make one final fight and determined that if die die the party must it should at least maintain the honor of those who believed in the right of the people to govern themselves. (Cheers.) The result is just what it always is if people lay aside expediency and seek to do their duty and accept consequences. In trying to do right the democratic party won a possibility of success, which it never could have hoped for if it had consulted expediency. (Cheers.)

"They told us we must not disturb the harmony of the party. Every time we made speeches in favor of the free coinage of silver we were told that we were disturbing the harmony of the party, and if we spoke emphatically they tried to read us out of the party. They called us everything and tried to make us pledge ourselves to abide the decision at Chicago before we could go into convention. I for one, told them whenever they bring a pledge that the gold standard democrats would take it would be time enough to ask free silver democrats to make pledges. (Cheers.) I citated in answer to inquiry that I would not support for the presidency a man who would in the presidential chair continue the present financial policy and mortgage the United States to English bondholders. (Applause.) I said it because I meant it. I may be wrong in my judgment, because none of us are infallible, but my judgment is the only judgment that can control my conduct. (Applause.) Now when the secretary of the treasury denounced me as a populist and said I had said I would not support the nominee, I replied that I did not expect him to support the nominee if the nominee were a free silver man. The time came when he was put to the test, and the only difference between him and me was that I was candid enough to tell the people I would follow my conscience and he tried to control a convention and then bolted when he failed to do it. (Great applause.) I have sent him no letter begging his support. (Laughter.) The highest compliment he can pay me is to oppose me, because then the world will know the secretary of the treasury whom I appoint if I am elected will be as different from him as I can find. (Great applause.) I do not dispute the right of any democrat to vote against the Chicago ticket if he thinks its success will imperil the country, but what I ask is that these men who have been pretending to be democrats shall now, when the democratic party has been rescued from the people's spoilers, leave the name and not attempt to take that name with them into disgrace.

"We have this contest to meet and we are prepared to meet it. We have a cause that appeals to the intellect of those who think, and to the hearts of those who feel, and we are willing to place that cause in opposition to the cause which merely appeals to the pocket-book."

Mr. Bryan then went over some of the arguments on the money question used by him before and continued as follows:

"I denounce the idea some seem to have that the government has a right to lessen the volume of money, but no right to increase it. I denounce as false and infamous the doctrine that the government has the right to starve the people by taking their money from them, but has no power to feed them by increasing their supplies. When they tell you that you ought not to invoke legislation for the purpose of increasing the volume of currency, tell them you are following the example set in 1873, when the money owning classes invoked the power of legislation to strike down a portion of the nation's money in order to raise the value of the other portion. (Great cheering). If they can appeal to the law to take away some of the money you had, why can you not appeal to the law to place you back where you were? (Applause). Some are afraid if we pass a free coinage law there will be such an enormous increase in the volume of our currency that we won't know what to do with it. You can't read a speech made by our opponents, but you will find contradictions in it, and one proposition will answer another. For instance a man will say: 'If we had free silver, it would give the mine owner a profit of 100 per cent. when he took his bullion worth 50 cents to the mint and had it converted into a dollar, and it is a terrible thing to let him make that profit.' After he has worried about that he will tell you as a matter of fact that the law adds nothing to the value of the metal under the free coinage of silver, and 50 cents of bullion will be only a fifty cent dollar.

"Both these statements can not be true. If you convert 50 cents worth of bullion into a 50 cent dollar there is no profit to the mine owner. And if the mine owner makes a profit by converting 50 cents worth of bullion into 100 cents, then there are no 50 cent dollars. Then you will hear that under free coinage, we would be flooded with silver until money would be so cheap we would not have any use for it, and when you have been frightened as badly as you can be that way, they will tell you this cheap money will run the dear money out, and will take fifteen years with our mints running at full capacity to make money enough to take the place of gold, and that will make money so scarce that a silver dollar will be harder to get than a gold dollar. (Laughter.) You can't have too little and too much at once."

In conclusion, Mr. Bryan said: "Not a dollar's worth of gold would leave this country under free coinage until those who held it felt they were benefitted by letting it go. But I do not admit gold would go at a premium. I believe under free coinage gold would come here instead of going away, and the only way to stop the outflow of gold is to adopt the bimetallism and raise the price of wheat and cotton, and pay our debts in produce instead of gold." (Great applause.)

NORTH CAROLINA ABLAZE WITH ENTHUSIASM!

BRYAN'S TRIP FROM CHARLOTTE to RALEIGH.

HIS SPEECH AT GREENSBORO.

No man living or in history ever received a more royal welcome than North Carolina has given to William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan has of course addressed larger audiences but none more enthusiastic than those vast crowds that have greeted him from Asheville to Rocky Mount. He spoke yesterday to cheering thousands at Charlotte, Salisbury, Greensboro, Durham and Raleigh. He also made a few remarks to crowds that had gathered at numerous smaller places along the route.

At Greensboro he spoke to the largest number of people. A competent judge told the OBSERVER reporter that there were twenty-three thousand people massed around the stand from which he spoke. There were thousands of others that could not get in seeing distance of the next President. When Mr. Bryan arose to speak the sight from the platform was inspiring beyond description. There stood the Nebraskan, the greatest man America has produced since the days of Jackson, and as he lifted up his hands the assemblage went wild, he looked so handsome, honest and sturdy.

There is now no question of Bryan carrying North Carolina, the Populist as well as Democratic leaders who are travelling with him say so.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

"I have talked until my throat is sore and shaken hands until my hands are sore and you yell till my ears are sore. (Laughter.) And the campaign instead of being ended is only fairly commenced. (Cheers.) Sometimes the opposition papers say people gather together from idle curiosity. A man has to have more than idle curiosity to stand out in the sun in such a crowd as this to listen to a speech. I was here two years ago and had a chance of seeing a great many of you, so it is not necessary for you to come for the purpose of seeing me. But I am glad to speak to you about the paramount issues of this campaign. The democratic party has taken a position, which is also the position of the populists and the free silver republicans against the issuing of bonds in time of peace and against the trafficking with syndicates, which save the nation at so much per save from the extremities in which they themselves have placed the government for the purpose of saving it again at a high price. (Laughter.) Our opponents go upon the theory that these syndicates are able to bleed the people without the people knowing it. At least they think before the people find it out the syndicates will have made so much they won't care to make any more. It reminds me of a man down in the swamp country who was troubled with mosquitoes, but one of his neighbors said mosquitoes never troubled him because at night he was so drunk he did not know the mosquitoes were biting and by morning the mosquitoes were so drunk they did not bite any more. (Laughter.) Our opponents seem to reason on that plan. Instead of stating a policy which they believe to be good for the American people, they content themselves with taking a step at a time and furnishing a temporary remedy for a disease, which they themselves have brought. I am reminded of a story told of a doctor. I don't want any doctors here to take offence, because it was not a doctor in this town. The doctor was called to visit a child and the child grew worse and finally its life was despaired of. The doctor told the mother nothing more could be done; that it was not worth while to punish the child with more medicine; just give it a little water if it was restless and await the final result. The mother watched the child through the night and thought it was a little stronger in the morning. She watched it through the day, and instead of failing, it grew better. She watched it through another night and in the morning had more hope than the night before. The doctor came around to find out why the child had not died. The mother explained the situation. The doctor examined the child and told the mother it was a fact the child was getting stronger than when he saw it last and if it continued to improve as it had been it would soon be able to take some more medicine. (Great laughter.)

"Our opponents have been giving us bond issues just about as fast as they thought the people were able to stand them. After we had one bond issue and the people complained they would wait a while until they thought the patient was able to stand another. (Laughter.) We want to get rid of these doctors and try medicine that will restore the patient and not wait until the patient is strong in order to weaken him with more medicine." (Cheers.)

BRYAN LEAVES US.

His Great Address at Richmond.

Friday at half past one, after addressing another eight or ten thousand people in the broiling sun, Col. Carr chairman of the North Carolina reception committee and Maj. Hale, of the State Central committee, and representing chairman Manly, bade Mr. Bryan adieu, and he was taken in a special train provided by the people of Rocky Mount on his way to Richmond.

Mr. Bryan reached Richmond at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

In that city, which at one time was supposed to be a goldbug stronghold, his reception was such that the cold-blooded press dispatches grew wildly enthusiastic. They say:

In all his career William J. Bryan never received a greeting so enthusiastic, so wildly demonstrative as that given him by Richmond to-night. Not even the reception at Columbus and Toledo, could compare in frantic excess of the partisan emotion to the manner in which the great audience that heard him gave welcome.

The great auditorium of the State exposition building was the scene of the meeting addressed by Mr. Bryan. Those who perspired to get here in a solid mass in the floors piled over on the stage, Women in cool, summery dresses, crowded the boxes. Back behind the seats in the galleries people were packed with an uncomfortable closeness. Around the entrances eager throngs tried to get a peep at what was going on inside. Even the roof of the building had its quota, and through the ventilative transoms was poked a line of faces that showed the interest their owners felt.

The auditorium was packed to its utmost when the Democratic nominee arrived. Not another soul could push her perspiring face within many feet of any entrance. Mr Bryan came on the stage leaning on the arm of J. Taylor Ellyson. One mighty shout went up and then grew in volume and kept growing until things began to get uncomfortable with those of sensitive ears. It was not that sort of shouting which rises and falls in regular undulation. It was the kind that keeps steady after it reaches the pinacle of the lung power and seems actuated by the intent to keep going forever.

At last the crowd became quiet enough for the Presidential nominee to be heard, but all through his address there were shouts of approval, and partly suppressed cheering. He was in good voice and his delivery was excellent.

Happy Hits from the New York Journal.

The Republican newspapers are so sure that Bryan's speeches are making Republican votes that they have stopped printing them.

Now that Mr. McKinley is running for the Presidency on a Grover Cleveland platform, it is not at all strange he should seek to avoid all reference to his Toledo speech and all other utterances favorable to silver.

One of the ideas the Indianapolis Convention sought to foist on the country is that Mr. Cleveland appointed about all of the genuine Democrats to office. It is an idea that will experience considerable difficulty in its circulation department.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 17th.

Correspondence of the Observer.

The love of money is the root of all evil. That is what ails this country now. Some have an abundance and to spare and want more, while others have but little. Down with the National Banks and the disease is cured. Silver and gold, equal dollar for dollar.

THOS. GILL.

MIXED TAR HEEL POLITICS.

Interesting but Libelous.

Washington Letter to New York Sun.)

North Carolina has eleven electoral votes. These are confidently claimed both by the Bryan and McKinley men, and in the confusion which has resulted from their claims there is danger that the real situation will be misunderstood. This confusion is further muddled with the prophecies and conjectures of the Populist party, the original leader of which was a North Carolina man, Col. Polk, and the recognized leader of which, United States Senator Marion Butler, is another North Carolina man.

There are 300,000 voters in North Carolina, citizens qualified by law to exercise the electoral franchise, and 1,500 of them only (one-half of 1 per cent. of the voting population) were born abroad. North Carolina is esentially and distinctively the most truly American of the States. At the time of the last Federal census there were in the whole State of North Carolina among the 1,600,000 inhabitants, only 59 who had taken out their "first papers" and were awaiting naturalization. North Carolina is a farmer State. There is not one first-class, second-class, or even third-class city or town within its borders, containing nearly 50,000 square miles of area. Wilmington, the largest place, is one-half the size of Binghampton, in New York. Raleigh, the capital, has less than one quarter the population of Hoboken. Charlotte has less than one-third the population of Long Island City. North Carolina is a State of hamlets and scattered settlements. It has few manufactures, not many railroads, and hardly any banking facilities. It's a poor State, and the development of the Michigan lumber industries and of those of the States of Washington and Oregon has made it relatively poorer. But the tobacco crop holds out well.

If you draw a line along the northern tier of North Carolina on the Virginia border, at Winston, extending clear west to the Tennessee line, you will cover a region of territory carried by Harrison in 1892. What are known as the Great Smoky Mountains divide like a ridge the mountaineers of North Carolina and Tennessee. They are mostly Republicans, and the mountain counties of North Carolina in the extreme southwest of the Tar Heel State are Republican.

There are 100,000 colored voters in North Carolina, one third of the whole electorate, but they are very unevenly distributed. The bulk of the colored population is be found on the lowlands of the Atlantic coast seaboard, along the irregular North Carolina coast, indented with bays and inlets, which make up the 3,600 square miles of water area of the State. The colored men of North Carolinar are, though it seems like a paradox, Republicans who do not vote the Republican ticket—that is, they do not constitute, as in Alabama, Florida or Texas, the rank and file of the Republican party. They are the allies of the whites. Republicans do not always put much dependence upon them or upon their loyalty and steadfastness as partisans. An illustration: Halifax county, in the eastern part of the State, on a direct line between Raleigh and Norfolk, Va., had by the last census 19,000 colored and 9,500 white inhabitants, or two colored to each white inhabitant. In the national election of 1892 the Democratic vote in Halifax county was 3,079, and the Republican vote 1,376. There are 4,500 voters in the county—2,500 white and 2,000 colored. A majority of the colored men voted the Democratic ticket. It was so again in 1894, when a Republican-Populist combination carried the State by 20,000. Halifax that year went Democratic by 2,400, but Madison county, in the lap of the mountains back of Asheville and east of Knoxville, Tenn., went for the Republicans, as it did in 1892. There are 3,500 white and only 200 colored voters in Madison.

North Carolina has not had a Republican Governor since the the close of the reconstruction period, but, during all the time which has elapsed since, the white Republicans of the Tar Heel State have been "putting up a good fight." In 1872 they were beaten in the presidential contest by 24,000, in 1876 by 17,000, in 1880 by 9,000, in 1884 by 17,000, in 1888 by 13,000, and in 1892 by 32,000, with three tickets on the field, Democratic, Republican and Populist. Yet continuously since 1872 the Republican vote at State as well as at national elections has been in excess of 100,000. The North Carolina Republicans have never furled their flag, but have continued the battle.

Zebulon B. Vance, who died in this city on April 14, 1894, was, while he lived, the recognized and undisputed leader of the Democratic party in North Carolina. While he was at the helm it was invincible in the Tar Heel State. A Buncombe county man, a lawyer, a soldier, the Confederate war Governor of North Carolina, a shrewd politician, a man of wit and energy, an excellent campaigner, and a born leader, no Republican efforts were availing against him. As I have said, he died in April, 1894. In August, 1894, the Republicans and Populists of North Carolina got together and polled for their fusion ticket 148,000 votes, against 127,000 cast for the Democratic ticket. They captured the Raleigh Legislature, too, and divided up the political honors it had to bestow, Marion Butler, Populist, getting a six years' term, and Jeter Pritchard, Republican, getting the remainder of Senator Vance's term. He goes out of office the third of March next, the same day as Cleveland, and is endeavoring to succeed himself. He will do so if the Republicans carry the State.

D. L. Russell is the Republican candidate for Governor. He is running on a silver platform, with a candidate for Lieutenant Governor who is for Bryan. What the Populists of North Carolina are endeavoring to do is this: Fuse with the Republicans on the State and legislative offices. It is impracticable, because the bulk of North Carolina men, or all of the North Carolina Populists, are silverites. In the St. Louis Republican convention two-thirds of the delegates from North Carolina voted with Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming against the money plank. North Carolina was the only Southern State which did so. A veritable fusion between Republicans and populists on McKinley is therefore difficult, but if there were no presidential ticket to be voted for a Republican-Populist fusion would be easy and, very likely, successful. A serious objection to it is Marion Butler, chairman of the Populist national committee and temporary chairman of the St. Louis Populist convention. He has ambitions. He aspires to be a Populist boss, the almoner of the patronage under Bryan if elected, and the representative in Washington of the Populist annex. His own term in the Senate is secure until 1901. A populist colleague might not be tractable or agreeable; a Republican colleague would be convenient; a Democratic colleague would be a menace. Hence Senator Butler, who has been singularly lucky in politics (he is the youngest member of the United States Senate, and a country editor until two years ago,) would be glad to shape things so that Bryan would carry the eleven electoral votes of North Carolina, and the Republicans would secure the State offices, leaving the Populists with the "balance of power" in the Legislature and Butler with a tight grip on the "balance."

Present indications are not favorable to to the success of this scheme. The Bryan Democrats, though without good leadership, are waking up, and the McKinley Republicans find themselves embarrassed with a spasmodic Populist alliance, while in other States of the country, and, in fact, in all other States with the possible exception of Alabama and Texas, the McKinley canvass is dead against Populism or anything resembling it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1896.

It is not an accident that all the big corporations are supporting McKinley and opposing Bryan. The Republican platform and candidates stand for what they want—a continuance of present conditions, financial and otherwise—while the Democratic candidates and platform stand for what they do not want—reform in our financial and industrial system in order that the common people may have as many privileges as those who are interested in trusts and monopolies. The position of the corporations is strikingly illustrated by the Western Union Telegraph Company which carries all messages sent out from Republican headquarters free of charge, while they compel the Democratic committee to pay for every telegram it sends.

Senator Faulkner, who returned from New York Saturday, brought cheering news. In company with Senator Jones he saw and talked with a number of the most influential Democratic leaders while he was there, and he says that the Democrats are preparing to put up a fight in New York and New Jersey that will surprise the Republicans and that he believes will come very near to carrying both States for Bryan, if it doesn't do it.

Speaking of the failure of fusion in some of the States, Senator Faulkner said: "It matters little what the leaders do. The people will vote as they please, regardless of arrangements made for them by the leaders. In both Alabama and Arkansas, the Democrats carried the strong Populist counties showing that the rank and file will vote for the Bryan ticket."

In view of the positive assertions of Republicans that Wisconsin is sure to go for McKinley, the following statement made by Mr. R. C. Hines, of that State, who is now in Washington, is interesting: "In reality the Republicans are very much afraid that McKinley will not win, and they admit privately that Bryan has an immense following. The recent convention of the Republican League Club in Milwaukee, was a perfect failure. Preparations had been made for entertaining a tremendous crowd of delegates and visitors. Fireworks had been purchased to the value of $1,500, by the local committee, and everything was in readiness for a big display. Well, the number who came was so small that the citizens were disgusted, and the committee tried to resell the fireworks to the dealer they had bought of. He would not take them back and they were used for the delectation of the youth of the town after the delegates had gone away."

So great is the demand for free silver documents that several democratic state committees have sent special messengers to Washington with money to pay for those ordered by them, in order to hurry them up. Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, is in charge of this branch of the campaign and he is continually hustling to keep up with his orders, and although he is now sending out between six and seven hundred thousand documents a day, the orders are still ahead and still coming in.

If President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet expected that their coming out publicly for the Indianapolis ticket would make a sensation, they are badly disappointed, What else could they do? All the world knows that had it not been for President Cleveland there wouldd have been no Indianapolis ticket. Therefore it would have been a real surprise had not Mr. Cleveland and the members of his cabinet announced their intention to support Mr. Cleveland's own ticket. The announcement plays no part in the present status of the campaign; it was duly allowed for weeks ago.

Ex-Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio, who left the democratic party to become one of the founders of the silver party and returned to the fold after the silver party nominated Bryan and Sewall, is in Washington. He is brimful of silver enthusiasm, and says Iowa and Ohio will certainly vote for Bryan. Of the latter state he says specifically: "The miners and farmers of Ohio were never more worked up over a matter in their lives. They know that their future depends on silver and they are almost to a man for Bryan and the white metal. Instead of the silver wave abating it is growing every day. It cannot be stopped and there is no use trying. It is going to march on and sweep the country in November, It will sweep everything clean.

The question of where Mr. Bryan will speak in Washington has been happily settled. The proper permission has been obtained and he will make his speech from the East front of the Capitol building.

Laurie Thinks Bryan Will Win.

Lieutenant General J. W. Laurie, who gained fame in the Riel rebellion, and who now represents Pembroke-Wales in the English House of Commons, discussed in Boston the political situation from the standpoint of a gold man. In the last two months he has travelled extensively through the South and West.

He said: "I believe that the free silver sentiment as represented by the Democratic platform and candidates will win. You gold men are over confident. It appears that the South will naturally be Democratic and the West will surely swing into line. The gold men of the East as a rule are stronger party men than they are sound money currency advocates, and they will vote for the ticket. The result will be the election of Bryan and Sewall.

The Great Surprise.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger wrote on Tuesday of last week as follows:

"Otho Wilson, Populist leader, says there will be a great political surprise in this State this week. Certain expressions of Populist Chairman Ayer confirm this."

Was the Rep-Pop fusion the fulfilment of this prediction?

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 4, 1896—tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Populist County Convention.

The Populist convention of Cumberland county met Saturday in the court room of the Court House and was called to order by County Chairman C. C. McClelland. Committees on Organization, and on Rules and Regulations were appointed.

Committee on Permanent Organization was composed as follows:

Black River—Sumpter Phillips.
Cedar Creek—D. C. Downing.
Carver's Creek—Jno. A. McFarland.
Beaver Dam—G. F. Bullard.
Gray's Creek—J. F. Williams.
Quewhiffle—D. J. Currie.
Seventy-First—Jas. Smith.
Little River—J. K. Ray.
Cross Creek—T. B. Newberry.
Flea Hill—Frank Carr.

Committee on Rules and Resolutions:

Black River—Z. Taylor,
Cedar Creek—E. T. Usher.
Carver's Creek—A. Mason.
Beaver Dam—G. F. Bullard.
Gray's Creek—J. L. Tew.
Quewiffle—A. Jernigan.
Rockfish—G. E. Bute.
Seventy-First—J. R. Luther.
Little River—D. F. Sinclair.
Cross Creek—G. W. Lawrence.
Flea Hill—C. J. Smith.

The committees reported without much delay.

The Committee on Rules and Resolutions recommended that each township be allowed ten votes and that the majority rule prevail as to nominations.

They also reported a lengthy platform, and the following resolution which was adopted by a vote of 106 to 14:

"That this convention nominate a Senator, one member of the House, Sheriff and one County Commissioner. That the rest be left vacant, said vacancies to be filled by a full board of the Executive committee."

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended D. C. Downing for Chairman and H. E. King and J. W. Smith, Secretaries. Both reports were unanimously adopted.

Rev. T. B. Newberry then offered prayer and the convention settled down to work.

Nominations were declared in order, and the following ticket was nominated:

For Senator—J. McP. Geddie.
For House—Jno. D. McLeod.
For Sheriff—McD. Geddie.
For Commissioner—Thos. Bennett.

Mr. Geddie's strongest opponent was Mr. Jno. McDuffie, who received 54 votes out of 120.

Mr. McLeod's strongest opponent was Mr. Z. Taylor, who received 30 to his 65.

Sheriff Geddie was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Bennett's strongest opponent was Mr. W. H. Downing.

The candidates were called upon and made short speeches.

THE PLATFORM

Endorses the Populist Platforms of St. Louis and Raleigh.

Congratulates the American people upon the opportunity to cast their votes for President and Vice-President, two of the wisest, ablest and most incorruptable statesmen, Hon. William Jennings Bryan and Hon. Thos. E. Watson.

Endorses Senator Butler and his course up to date and begs that he will keep W. J. Bryan at the top and Thos. E. Watson at the bottom of the ticket until the end.

Congratulates the people of North Carolina on the selection of William A. Guthrie for Populist nominee for Governor and Oliver H. Dockery for Lieutenant Governor, and demands that no dickering be permitted by which the standard can be taken from their hands.

Congratulates the "populistic Democrats in their successful effort to drive from their ranks that miserable horde of blood sucking sycopants, bond shavers and liberty haters, that most despicable of all the gangs that are and have been an incubus on society, as typified by Grover Cleveland of Buzzard's Roost, and Jno. G. Carlisle, with whose nativity we will taunt no state or section."

Demands "that in the location of public buildings that the superior advantages of Fayetteville both as to freight rates and central and healthful location be considered and no longer neglected."

Demands that our convicts be worked on the county farm to support the paupers of the county and to be worked on public roads.

In conclusion it says:

"We deprecate and despise political and moral cowardice, and we insist upon joint discussions of the issues of the day."

Quite a Growing New City.

Mr. William Gaddy, a former resident of 71st but now of Fitzgerald, Ga., is on a visit to his old home. Fitzgerald was not in existence last January, now it has over ten thousand inhabitants, and in a few months, it is said, the population will be doubled. This wonderful phenomonon was brought about by the settlement of a colony of people from the Western States, many of them pensioners. Mr. Gaddy says $25,000 is received monthly by the bank from the United States Government for pensioners. He says that the climate is not near so healthy as ours, and that by proper exertions we could secure thousands of the same class to locate in Cumberland.

The Governor has called a special term of Richmond county court for the purpose of trying 12 murderers.

Fayetteville at Greensboro.

A large delegation of prominent Fayettevillians went to hear Bryan at Greensboro Thursday notwithstanding the long distance and the high fare.

They returned that night wild with enthusiasm, and to day they are singing load the praises of the People's Tribune.

Mayor Cook, Messrs. J. R. Williams, A. A. McKethan, Henry Lilly Cook, Geo. Burns, Jno. Underwood and the OBSERVER reporter had the honor of sitting on the platform, and they had a good opportunity to study the future President. He is all that the most enthusiastic have said of him.

One of the Fayetteville delegation was seen sitting in the bough of a tree leading the vast multitude in its shouts of approval. It will not be hard for the reader to spot the gentleman when we say that it was the same person who is renowned for his remarkable positions in sitting.

Conspicuous in the procession from the hotel to the place of speaking (in front of Mr. Gray's house) was the Campbellton band, and the thousands who lined the streets showed their appreciation by its inspiring strains and loud cheers. There were five other bands in the procession, one from Virginia, in gorgeous uniform.

A number of young men, including several from Fayetteville, were watching from a window in a front room of the Benbow House Mr. Bryan and escort alight from their carriages, when suddenly Mr. Bryan entered the room. The young men were profuse in their apologies and Mr. Bryan bowed and smiled in return. While he was at dinner they went back into the room and each one put on his hat, the brown Fedora one that plays a prominent part in all descriptions of the candidate.

For the Davis Monument.

A copy of the following document, which is placed in all the drug stores of Fayetteville, explains itself:

"Doubtless the last document of a public nature penned by Ex-President Davis was his letter of regret that his health would not permit him to attend the Centennial Celebration of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States in Fayetteville on the 21st of November, 1889. It was written from a sick-bed, just five weeks before his death, but with all his old time force and vigor. It teems with high praise of North Carolina's historic past, Colonial, Revolutionary political and constitutional and of the part she played in "the war between the States."

This farewell address, as it might be termed, of our immortal Chieftain, is worthy of sacred preservation in every family in the State, and every other, as to that, for its inculcation of State pride and a proper patriotism. In furtherance of such object it is proposed to publish it on a superb lithograpic chart (16x20), with steel engraved likeness, and other suitable designs at top, in colors, and to apply the net proceeds from sale to the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund.

Most fitting it is that that memorial should be, as it will be when carried out in its entirety, the grandest that dots the earth, to the master revolutionist, and one of the grandest men who has ever trod it.

"'Tis not in mortals to command success, but he did more, he deserved it."

That it may fall within the reach of every one, and be hung upon the wall, as an attractive ornament in every household, the price is put down to the low figure of 25c., payable on delivery.

Is it an extravagant hope that the proceeds will go far towards putting the capstone on the monument, whose corner was laid at Richmond amidst such unprecedented outburst of love and fervor on the 2d day of July, 1896?

It is desirable to raise the amount necessary to strike off the first edition of 5,000, by voluntary contribution at the start. Profits from sale of these will suffice to meet all subsequent editions that may be desired.

It is especially appropriate that this amount should be raised in and around Fayetteville where the event took place on the 21st day of November, 1789, and where it was so fittingly celebrated one hundred years later on.

Subscriptions will be taken by E. L. Pemberton who will account for same to Capt. Neill W. Ray, Secretary and Treasurer."

"The world is ever as we take it,
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

This was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it to be true, and she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As *peculiar* in its remedial results as in its composition.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, particularly to the womb and its appendages. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

A Book of 1000 pages, telling how to cure these diseases by home-treatment, sent FREE on receipt of 21 cents in stamps for postage and wrapping *only*. This book is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, also with a vast number of reproduced photographs of those cured by the use of "Favorite Prescription" and without having to go through the ordeal of consulting a doctor. Full names and addresses are given so you can correspond and learn their experiences in curing themselves. Address, with stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. COLLINS.

MRS. JOS. G. COLLINS, (P. O. Box 187) of *Alford Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.* writes: "I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for three months and it helped me more than all the other medicines that I had taken. Had been sick for four months with uterine troubles—can now be around on my feet without any trouble whatever: before taking 'Favorite Prescription' I could hardly get around at all. I hope this statement will benefit others."

The Registrars of Election.

The following is a list of the Registrars appointed by the Clerk of the Court for the different Townships in the county:

Jas. Waddell, Chas. H. Smith, J. B. Underwood, Jr., Joseph Holden, G. H. Evans, C. H. McLauchlin, H. M. Pate, W. H. Mitchell, E. E. Gorham, B. R. Humphrey, W. C. Waddill, D. N. McLean, J. I. Hawley, Jas. L. Smith, Isaac Strickland, Chas. Thrower, Thos. J. A. McLean, W. H. H. Wade, E. C. Harrison, J. W. Hinnant, D. J. Breece, J. McP. Geddie, Geo. West, G. H. Clark, L. M. Averitt, Furman Jackson, W. C. Fields, M. H. Bullard, A. D. Brewington, Simon Smith, J. W. Cogdell, E. P. Jessup, Jno. P. Williams, W. H. Willoughby, A. D. Johnson, D. J. Cashwell, Wesly Musslewhite, A. A. Harrington, M. L. Patterson, R. A. Braxton, Jno. Roslin Smith, Thos. J. Strickland, Jno. D. Carver, W. J. Ayer, W. S. Townsend, A. E. Gilchrist, D. E. Gillis, J. W. H. Smith, Robt. Jenkinson, N. D. M. Clark, J. D. McLeod, Archie A. McIntyre, Jno. T. Sinclair, L. C. Johnson, L. H. Goins, J. H. Smith, J. T. McCorquodale, Jno. McNeill, H. J. McBuie, J. F. Collier, William Elliott, W. B. Ray, R. D. Collier, Sam Smith, Jno. C. Adams.

The County Commissioners.

The County Commissioners met Wednesday to receive the report of the Auditing Committee and make final settlement with the Sheriff for '95 taxes. A mistake was found in the report of the committee and the commissioners adjourned to meet next Monday in order to receive the corrected report.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Shortens labor, lessens pain, diminishes danger to life of both mother and child and leaves her in condition more favorable to speedy recovery. "Stronger after than before confinement" says a prominent midwife. Is the best remedy

FOR RISING BREAST

Known and worth the price for that alone. Endorsed and recommended by midwives and all ladies who have used it.
Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Makes Child-Birth Easy.

Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke.
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

AN INFAMOUS PERVERSION OF THE TRUTH.

At parting yesterday afternoon at the end of his North Carolina tour at Rocky Mount, Mr. Bryan gave to the writer the following editorial which appeared in the New York World of the day before (Thursday), and requested him to answer it:

Mr. Bryan as a Populist.

Mr. Bryan was a Populist four years ago. By his own public admission at Mt. Vernon, Ill., on the 17th of March last, as certified to under oath by twelve citizens of that place, he voted for Weaver, the Populist candidate for President in 1892, and against Cleveland, the candidate of the Democracy.

There has been no more significant piece of political news printed since the Chicago nomination than this announcement, made exclusively in The World on Tuesday. It is most extraordinary that the fact has not been sooner revealed. Had it been known at the time of the Chicago Convention it is doubtful if even that body would have nominated Mr. Bryan even in response to his crown of thorns speech.

The purpose and the method of the disclosure leave no room for doubt as to its perfect truth. It was made in an affidavit by twelve of Mr. Bryan's friends, to relieve him from the charge made by another of his auditors in March last, who said that Mr. Bryan then proclaimed that he "was not a Democrat." These men aver that he did say in substance that "if the policy carried out by President Cleveland is Democracy, then I am not a Democrat." This is not absolute party disloyalty. A good many Democrats did not approve of all of Mr. Cleveland's policy. But the twelve citizens continue:

"In answer to the question 'Did you vote for Cleveland?' he answered: 'No; the Democrats of Nebraska supported the Populist ticket, so as to take away the State from the Republicans, and according to that understanding I VOTED FOR THE POPULIST ELECTORS.'"

This is explicit. It is an admission that in the great contest four years ago between Democracy and Republicanism Mr. Bryan voted for James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate who received 1,122,000 votes.

Who was Weaver? A former Republican Congressman from Iowa, who never supported a Democratic measure or voted for a Democratic candidate.

And for what did Mr. Weaver stand in that campaign? He stood upon the Omaha platform, which declared:

(1) For irredeemable legal-tender paper money, issued to the amount of $50 per capita by the Government, to be "distributed" on the Farmers' Alliance subtreasury system or "in payment for public improvements;" (2) for free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1; (3) for Government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, which could only be secured by confiscation.

These and other vagaries and dangerous lunacies made up the Populist platform of 1892, which Mr. Bryan indorsed by voting for Mr. Weaver. He was elected to Congress by Populist votes. He tried to get into the Senate by Populist votes. He was nominated at Chicago by Populist influence, upon the distinct understanding that the Populist Convention would nominate him also. This was done, and he has received his official notification of that nomination.

If Mr. Bryan is not politician and Populist, what is he?

Mr. Bryan was naturally indignant at this infamous perversion of the truth. The facts of the electoral vote of Nebraska, Colorado and perhaps Kansas and other North-Western States, were stated by us in the OBSERVER of August 4th in concluding an article defending the State executive committee against the assaults of those who were attempting, by jeers and ridicule, to force it to recede from its position on the question of electoral fusion with the Populists in North Carolina. This is what we said then, and the facts stated are well known to every informed politician in the Union:

"We must be pardoned for adding that, in our opinion, it does not become those who endose Mr. Cleveland's course, through thick and thin, to object to the prineiple of fusion. By Chairman Harrity's direction, with candidate Cleveland's approval, fusion was accomplished in several of the Western States in the campaign of '92."

Mr. Bryan desired the writer to make this statement for him, to-wit:

In his State of Nebraska (as well as in the other States above referred to) the Republicans had a plurality of the votes, and unless fusion were effected between the Populists and Democrats the Harrison electors were bound to be chosen. In order to prevent the success of the Harrison electors and, in the event of a close contest, to throw the choice of the President into the Democratic House (which would elect Mr. Cleveland, then the Democratic candidate), Mr. Harrity, chairman of the national Democratic committee, (with, as was of course understood, Mr. Cleveland's approval), instructed the Democrats of Nebraska (and the other States referred to) to effect fusion with the Populists and to cast all their votes for General Weaver. Under these instructions, and for the purpose mentioned, Mr. Bryan cast his Democratic vote for the Weaver electors.

The revamping of the matter in the thick of the present fight so as to give it the appearance of a bidden act just brought to light would be worthy of a ward politician in the World's city of New York where ex-convicts are appointed to office, but we were not prepared to believe that Mr. Cleveland and the World could descend to the use of such a trick. In the language of the World, and applying it to Mr. Cleveland, "He tried to get into the Senate [Presidency] by Populist votes"!

In respect to the charge that Mr. Bryan was nominated at Chicago "upon the distinct understanding that the Populist convention would nominate him also," the writer probably knows as much about Mr. Bryan's nomination as any person, and he has to say that there was *no such understanding*. The truth is, Mr. Bryan became the logical and inevitable candidate as soon as the platform took the shape it did and was adopted. His speech did not nominate him.

ELECTORAL FUSION

Bryan Will Now Sweep North Carolina.

(From Tuesday's Daily Edition)

In the early hours Tuesday morning a work was done which gives the electoral vote of this grand old State to William J. Bryan. Shame that any one should have had cause to think to the contrary.

It was 1:30 o'clock this morning when the Democratic, Populists and Silver parties agreed on electoral fusion. The silver forces are now united, and they will carry this State by a majority anywhere between 30 and 75 thousand.

A despatch from Raleigh says:

All members of the Populist Central Committee are here, except W. K. Pickford. The Democratic Executive Committee is well represented, nearly all the members being present or represented by proxy.

Exactly at 12 o'clock to night Chairman Manly, Ex Governor Jarvis, John Y. Webster, F. M. Simmons and E. J. Hale left the Democratic Committee meeting, going to the Park Hotel, where they were met by Chairman Ayer and the Populist Central Committee, who were notified of their presence. Messrs. Manly, Jarvis, Webster, Simmons and Hale are a sub-committee appointed to treat with the Populists.

The Democratic Committee accepted the Populist proposition, whereby both parties name five electors and the Silver party has the naming of the other. Paul B. Means was the only member who voted against the acceptance of the proposition.

Both committees agreed at 1:30 a. m., on eleven electors, who will compose the fusion Bryan electoral ticket. Of course, a tacit understanding exists that the Populists shall support Watson for the Vice Presidency. The Democrats took Locke Craig, for elector at large; C. R. Thomas, Third district; T. F. Klutz, Seventh; Tyre York, Eighth, and R. D. Gilmer, Ninth. The Populists were given R. B. Davis, elector at large; Theo. F. Waite, First district. Dr. H. F. Freeman, Second; W. S. Bailey, Fourth, and William Merritt, Fifth. The Silver party takes B. F. Keith, Sixth district.

The following resolutions was reported to Executive Committee by the sub committee and adopted with but one dissenting vote:

Whereas, the National Silver party in North Carolina has in a communication of its State Chairman, dated the 19th inst., and on several previous occasions asked that for the sake of harmony among all the silver forces in our State, the said Silver party be allowed representation on the electoral ticket, and whereas the said National Silver party has nominated Messrs. Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice President.

Resolved, that this committee accord to the said Silver party one of the six electors reserved to the Democratic party in the proposition now pending with the Peoples' party.

And whereas, the Peoples' party through their committee has since accepted the proposition of this committee of 31st of July and 10th of August to accord the Peoples' party five electors on a joint electoral ticket, therefore,

Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this committee to confer with a similar committee of the Peoples' party for the purpose of arranging the said joint ticket and that the result of such arrangement be reported to this committee to-morrow at nine o'clock.

CLEMENT MANLY,
THOS. J. JARVIS,
J. R. WEBSTER,
F. M. SIMMONS.
E. J. HALE.

The same sub-committee, consisting of Manly, Jarvis, Webster, Simmons and Hale met the committee of the Populists Executive Committee, consisting of Hal. Ayer, Cyrus Thompson, A. S. Peace, Floyd and Otho Wilson, and arranged the electors as above stated.

(From Wednesday's Daily Edition.)

The Action of the State Committee.

The account given in yesterday's OBSERVER of the proceedings of the Democratic State executive committee leading to and effectuating electoral fusion with the People's party and the Silver party, was made up from the telegraphic dispatches sent out by the Raleigh correspondents and was inaccurate in some particulars.

The resolutions which accorded an elector to the Silver party and called for the appointment of the conference committee of five, reprinted by us yesterday, were not, as stated, reported by the sub committee, but were drawn and offered by a member of the Central committee in the course of the discussion of the whole question of electoral fusion in the meeting of the general committee. They were, after sufficient discussion of a number of counter or different resolutions and propositions, adopted, as stated, with but one dissenting vote.

The account given in the Raleigh News and Observer of yesterday is correct, and from that we take the constitution of the joint conference committee, which arranged the details, as follows:

Democrats—Chairman Clement Manly, Maj. E. J. Hale, Col. John R. Webster, Ex-Senator T. J. Jarvis, Collector F. M. Simmons. Populists—Chairman Hal Ayer, Dr. Cy. Thompson, Commissioner S. Otho Wilson, Capt. A. S. Peace, Capt. J. B. Lloyd.

The following letter was received from Populist chairman Ayer and presented by Chairman Manly to the Democratic executive committee, then in session, at 9:20 o'clock, P. M., Monday:

Hon. Clement Manly, Chairman Democratic Executive Committee:

DEAR SIR:—I am authorized by the State Central Committee of the People's party to ask your consideration to an amendment to the proposition of your State Committee for a basis of co-operation on the State Electoral ticket between the Democratic party and the People's party.

We are sincerely desirous of effecting some arrangement by which a compact and satisfactory union of all the silver forces in the State may be consummated. Among these forces three distinct organizations are represented in this State, viz.: the Democratic party, the National Silver party, and the People's party. It is our opinion that each organization should be represented on a co-operative ticket which has the above named purpose in view, and to that end we beg to submit the following proposition, to-wit: That the Democratic party through its committee name one elector-at-large and four district electors. That one elector be given to the National Silver party.

We most earnestly commend this proposition to your consideration, and sincerely hope it may meet your approval and adoption. If it shall, we are ready to confer with you concerning the details of the arrangement.

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed.) HAL W. AYER, Ch'n.

It was this letter of Populist chairman Ayer, taken in connection with the letter of the 19th instant from Silver chairman Keith, referred to in the resolutions published by us yesterday, which formed the basis of the Democratic committee's action and led to the adoption of those resolutions.

By the arrangement between the Democrats and Populists just made, several of the brightest of the Democratic electors are retired from the ticket. They will not retire from the field, however, as will be seen by the following resolution adopted yesterday by the Democratic State executive committee:

Whereas: This committee, without any dissent, recognizes the unselfish party spirit which has prompted W. C. Douglas, J. H. Small, F. D. Winston, A. L. Brooks and Thos. W. Strange to place their resignations as electors in the hands of the committee, and

Whereas, The committee desires to signify its unqualified confidence in the ability and loyalty of these gentlemen as well as to retain for the party their most valuable services, therefore,

Resolved, That the chairman of this committee request the gentlemen named to continue their canvass of the State in the interest of the Democratic party.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECHES.

There has never been anything like the speeches of the Democratic nominee. He has been speaking half a dozen times a day for six weeks, and every speech is different from the other. Each is bright, fresh and sparkling and captures his audience at the outset by a knack of local adaptation and reminiscence which we have never head of any man approaching.

Here are extracts from two—those at Fredericksburg and Washington—which delightfully exhibit this local flavor:

Mr. Bryan's Beautiful Speech at Fredericksburg

"I am grateful to the mayor of your city for his eloquent words of welcome; I am glad to renew my acquaintance with my colleague in Congress, who has so kindly presented me, and I am pleased to greet the people who have assembled in such large numbers upon this occasion. Fredericksburg is not a large city and yet is rich in incidents of great historic value. Here the women of America have reared a monument to Mary, the mother of George Washington. (Great applause.) I am glad to stand on this spot; I am glad to feel the influences which surround her grave. In a campaign, especially in a campaign like this, there is bitterness and sometimes abuse levelled against the candidates for public office, but my friends there is one character, the mother, the candidate for the affections of all mankind against whom no true man ever uttered a word of abuse. (Great applause.) And there is one name, "mother," which is never found upon the tongue of the slanderer; in her presence all criticism is silent. The painter has with his brush transferred the landscape to the canvass so that you can almost believe that the trees and grasses are real instead of imitations. The painter has even transferred to canvass the face of the maiden until its beauty and purity almost speak forth, but there is one picture which no painter has ever been able to faithfully portray, and that is a picture of a mother holding in her arms her babe. (Great applause.) Within the sadow of this monument reared to her who in her love and loyalty was only like the mother of each of us, I bow in humble reverence to motherhood." (Great applause.)

"I am told that in this county were fought more battles than in any county of like size in the world, and that upon the earth within the limits of this county there fell more dead and wounded than ever fell on a similar space in all the history of the world. Here opposing lines were drawn up face to face; here opposing armies met and stared at each other and then sought to take each others' lives, but all these scenes have passed away and those who met in deadly array now meet and commingle here as friends. (Applause.) Here the plough share has been made out of the sword and the spears have been converted into pruning hooks and people learn to war no more. Here the bands on either side stir up the flagging zeal with notes that thrill the hearts of men. The two bands are now component parts of one great band, and as that band marches on in the land playing "Yankee Doodle," and "Dixie," too, (great applause) behind the band follow the war scarred veterans who wore the blue and the war-scarred veterans who wore the gray, each vieing with the other in the effort to make this the greatest and the grandest nation on God's footstool. (Great cheering.)

"I am glad to visit this historic place. They say that here George Washington once came and threw a silver dollar across the river; but remember, my friends, that when he threw that silver dollar across the river it lit, it fell, and remained on American soil. (Great cheering.)

"They thought that it was a great feat then, but we have developed so rapidly in the last hundred years that we have financiers who now can leave George Washington's achievement far behind. We have financiers who have been able to throw gold dollars all the way across the Atlantic and then bring them back by an issue of bonds. (Great cheering.)

"Would you believe, my friends, that a silver dollar which was good enough to be handled by the Father of His Country is now so mean a thing as to excite the contempt of many of our so-called financiers? ('No, no.') Well, it is. It is so mean that they don't like it. Why, our opponents tell us that they want a dollar that will go all over the world. We have had dollars which have gone all over the world so rapidly that we want a dollar that will stay at home without a cutfew law." (Cheers.)

AT WASHINGTON.

In the course of his speech at Washington, Mr. Bryan said:

"Let me read another plank: 'We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. (Applause.) We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness except as otherwise provided by the constitution of the United States.'

"We are in favor of a civil service reform that means something, and not a civil service reform that permits a President to suspend the civil service until he can get his friends into office and sustain the service just as he is going out so as keep his friends in. (Applause.) We believe appointments should be based upon merit and such a method of appointment as will open the offices to men of ascertained fitness.'"

"We are in favor of fixed terms of office in the several departments of the government. We want it so that when a man goes in we will know how long he is going to stay and when he is going out. We don't want to build up an office-holding class and fill the offices for life so that when a man goes into office he will have no more concern about his country than to draw his salary. (Cheers.) We believe that the life tenure which relieves a man from all further care is destructive of the highest forms of citizenship and is not to be tolerated in a country like ours.

"Our opponents are doing as much for us in this campaign as we are able to do for ourselves. (Laughter.) Of all the public documents recently given to the public, the most important one is the letter just issued, written by the Secretary of the Treasury, from which I desire to quote a sentence.

"'It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury and of all other public officials to execute in good faith the policy declared by Congress,' and mark these words, 'and whenever he shall be satisfied that the silver dollar cannot be kept equal in purchasing power with the gold dollar except by receiving it in exchange for the gold dollar when such exchange is demanded, it will be his duty to adopt that course.'

"I want you to mark those words, because in those words the Secretary of the Treasury tells you that whenever the Secretary is satisfied that it is necessary that he will commence redeeming silver dollars in gold. (Laughter.) I call your attention to it because I want to emphasize the deceptions which have been practised by this administration on the money question. (Laughter.) When this administration advised the repeal of the Sherman law we were told that the repeal of the Sherman law would remove the difficulty, and yet, as soon as the Sherman law was repealed the same authority which promised relief as soon as that was repealed, came to Congress with a demand that the greenbacks and Treasury notes must be retired by an issue of gold bonds in order to stop the drain on the Treasury's gold. * *

"The Secretary of the Treasury informs you that if the greenbacks and Treasury notes were all retired so that there would not be a dollar of paper money to be presented for gold, yet it would be his duty to commence to redeem the silver dollars in gold and to start another endless chain that would drain the Treasury. According to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Carlisle you cannot stop the drain upon the Treasury until you retire all the silver dollars and leave nothing but gold in the Treasury vaults. I am glad that our opponents are thus compelled to expose to the public eye their heartless, merciless and criminal policy. I am glad that they have told the public we must have gold alone, and thus have confessed that we are in the hands of the banking syndicates and must pay them what they want. Talk about monopolies and trusts, and here they propose to establish the most gigantic trust—a money trust—and to let the men who own the gold dole it out to the other seventy millions of American citizens. I denounce that policy as more cruel and heartless than would be the domination of any foreign power. I would rather, as has been said, put our army, in the hands of a foreign general than put the Treasury department in the hands of a Secretary who barters it away to a syndicate. (Cheers.) I would resist such a financial policy with as much earnestness as I would the aggressive and invading army. (Cheers.)

"Once when Mr. Lincoln was a candidate for office, some one said to him 'I hope the Lord is on your side,' and he replied that he was more anxious to be on the Lord's side.' (Laughter and applause.) I am glad that in this campaign we have so many evidences that an over ruling Providence is on our side and in no one instance that I know of is that over-ruling Providence so distinctly and clearly manifested as in the recent letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. Let me ask you a question. Did the administration, when it recommended the repeal of the Sherman law, believe it would cure our troubles. (Cries of 'no' and cheers.) If it did then the administration was so absolutely mistaken that you have the right to disregard and distrust the knowledge of the administraton on this question. If the administration knew that the repeal of the Sherman law would not bring relief then you have the right to distrust the honesty of the administration which would thus recommend one policy and pursue another." (Applause.)

"If the administration knew when it recommended the retirement of greenbacks and Treasury notes as a means of stopping the drain on the gold of the Treasury that after they were retired a policy would be proposed such as the Secretary now recommends, it was dishonest in not taking the people into its confidence. (Cheers.) If it did not know that then, let it confess its ignorance of finances and of the country. (Applause.) Does the administration know now that when it starts to redeem the silver dollars in gold it will start another endless chain which will drain the Treasury and will continue until they retire all the silver dollars and substitute bonds in their place?" (Applause.)

"These men are the public servants of the American people and they have no more right to betray the people into the hands of the Shylocks of London than Benedict Arnold had to attempt to betray the American army." (Great applause.)

"In the few moments left me, let me call your attention to the language used by the Father of his Country in a message given to the world one hundred years ago to-day. Washington said in that message, 'There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.' Those who are expecting foreign nations, dominated by the creditor classes, who profit by a rising dollar, to join with us in stopping the rise in the dollar are doomed to disappointment and it is difficult to see how any person can expect silver to be restored to its rightful place by foreign aid when we have waited for twenty years only to find our opponents more hostile than ever. * * * *

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bryan Notified.

Senator Allen, chairman of the Populist committee to notify William J. Bryan of his nomination for the Presidency, Monday gave out his letter to the nominee. The following is the letter in part:

MADISON, NEB., Sept 14, 1896.

Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb:

DEAR SIR:—At a convention of the People's party held at St. Louis from July 23d to 25th of the current year, you were unanimously nominated for the President of the United States to be voted for at the approaching general election. * * * Your nomination by the People's party was not, therefore, made with any thought that you were a Populist, or that you accepted all the doctrines declared by the St. Louis platform. It was due largely to the fact that the money question is the overshadowing political issue of the age, and because you have at all times been an unswerving, able and fearless advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold on terms of equality at the mints of the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1. * * * The convention was, in doing so, guided by deep solicitude for the common welfare and acting on its own motion, prompted alone by a desire to bring about the best attainable results. * * * It must be understood that the party does not abate one jot or tittle of loyalty to its principles. We have declared ourselves in favor of many important reforms and go farther than you or your party have gone. * * * In sending this letter of notification of the great honor that has justly been conferred on you by our party, it is needless for us to assure you that you have the confidence and esteem of all. Your splendid abilities, known integrity, competency and eminent fitness for the position justly entitle you to a high rank among the great statesmen of the nation. * * *

The People's party will exact of you no promise farther than those made in your public utterances and exemplified in a life devoted to the welfare of the race, nor will we ask you to abandon the party of which you are an honored member. In your nomination our party has risen above mere party surroundings, adopting a high plane of patriotism. * * *

Your extensive and intimate knowledge of public affairs and the duties the office will impose, gained in a life that has been devoted to upholding the cause of the people as well as your keen insight into the condition of our country, in our judgment highly qualified you to bring about a change in a way that will work injury to none and justice to all, thus making our Government in fact, as it is now in form only, a government of, by and for the people." We have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servants,
WM. VINCENT ALLEN,
Chairman.

The names of the members of the Notification Committee follow that of Senator Allen.

Telegraph and Telephone Rates.

Judge Walter Clark in The Typographical Journal.]

It appears from the United States Consular Reports for July, 1896, that in Switzerland where (as in all other countries than ours) the telegraph and telephones belong to the postoffice, the government has reduced the rental of telephones to $8 per year to each subscriber. The government in Sweden charges $6 per year for use of telephone. The usual charge for a telegram in all other countries than ours is 10 cents. Just think of the enormous difference to the people of a postal telegraph and telephones, with 10 cents for a telegram between any two points in the Union, and telephones renting at $6 or $8 per year. Why should not the people of the United States have the advantages of these rates like the people under governments less avowedly conducted in the interest of the people.

The present monopoly is making millionaires. Less than $500,000 in cash altogether has ever been paid in by the Western Union stockholders. The capital stock is now over $100,000,000 and it is all either water, or net earnings, over and above the large annual dividends to stockholders. The telegraph in this country originally belonged to the postoffice. It was illegally turned over to a private corporation. The act of Congress of 1867 gives the United States the option to take back the telegraph at any time, and every mile built since then has been constructed with knowledge of that option on the part of the government. The Western Union is making millions annually out of high rates and poor accommodations, while the people are operating the anti quated, non-paying part of the postoffice—the non-electric mail—at a heavy annual loss. In all countries in which the electric mail, i. e., the telegraph and telephone, is a part of the postal service the postoffice pays a profit. In Italy, the postoffice has lately reduced telegrams to 5 cents.

Great Britain was the latest great government to make the telegraph a part of the postal service, yet even there it was done in 1870—twenty six years ago—and immediately private telegrams multiplied tenfold (not merely ten per cent. but a thousand per cent.) and newspaper dispatches multiplied thirtyfold.

What stands between us and this great reform? Answer: The control of the daily press by the telegraph monopoly and the control of congress and other office-holders at Washington by a powerful lobby and telegraph franks issued to all congressmen and senators who will accept them. All the influential office holders around the departments in Washington City are also liberally supplied with telegraph franks—especially in the postoffice department.

When shall the people come to their rights in this matter? Answer: When they will it. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

BISMARCK FOR SILVER!

He Says Independent Free Coinage by This Country Would Have a Most Salutary Effect.

Says a Dallas, TEXAS, telegram: Gov. Culberson on July 1st wrote to Prince Bismarck, asking for his views on bimetallism and the likelihood of the United States Government being able to adopt and maintain such a financial policy independent of any other nation. Prince Bismarck answered as follows:

FRIEDRICHSRUE, Aug. 24, 1895.

HONORED SIR:—Your esteemed favor of July 1st has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence if the people of the United States should find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence up on the consummation of international agreement, and the coming into this league of every European nation.

Assuring you of my highest respect, I remain your most obedient servant,
BISMARCK.

Platform Adopted by Cumberland County Populists in Convention Sept. 19, 1896.

RESOLUTIONS.

We most heartily endorse our National and State Platforms, as promulgated by the People's Party at St. Louis, in July, and at Raleigh, in August, of the current year.

We congratulate the American people upon their opportunity to cast their suffrages this year for President and Vice President for two of the wisest, ablest, and most incorruptible statesmen, Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan for President, and Hon. Thos. E. Watson, for Vice President, of Nebraska and Georgia, respectively.

We congratulate the patriotism displayed by the Peoples' party at St. Louis in the nomination of Wm. J. Bryan for President, under the trying circumstances that surrounded the occasion; and upon the great wisdom which they showed in placing Hon. Thos. E. Watson upon the ticket for Vice President; thereby completely vindicating our position of country above party; and at the same time maintaining the autonomy of the grandest reform movement of any age or clime.

We further extend our congratulations to the St. Louis Convention of the Peoples' party and to reformers throughout the nation for the happy selection of that wise, astute, shrewd, and incorruptible statesman and politician, the Hon. Marion Butler, of North Carolina, as chairman of the National Executive Committee.

We pledge to Senator Marion Butler our absolute confidence and persistent cooperation, and urge upon him to maintain the line he so wisely marked out for our party, and that he continue to keep Wm. J. Bryan at the top, and Thos. E. Watson at the bottom, of our ticket from now until the end.

We congratulate the People's Party of North Carolina in their selection of that wise, pure and incorruptible, and accomplished gentleman, W. A. Guthrie, for Governor, and ,we demand that no dickering be permitted that would take our standard from his hands. And with equal earnestness we endorse Oliver H. Dockery for Lieutenant Governor.

We congratulate the populistic Democrats in their successful effort to drive from their ranks that miserable horde of bloodsucking sycophants, bond shavers and Liberty haters, that most despisable of all the gangs that are and have been an incubus on Society as typified by Grover Cleveland of Buzzard's Roost, and John G. Carlisle, with whose nativity we will taunt no State or section.

While approving of the Platform adopted by the Populist Democrats at Chicago and admiring to the most enthusiastic degree that grand man whom they have made their National standard bearer, yet a sense of duty compels us to condemn that puny, truckling, straddling sentiment that would ask a national banker to destroy the national banking system, that would place an enemy to the income tax upon the Chicago platform, or that would ask the American people to support for Vice-President, a man who cannot command the support of his own State, county, community, nor even his own immediate family.

DEMANDS.

We demand of our incoming Legislature the enaction of such laws as will place all local legislation in the hands of the people interested, especially such matters as stock law, drainage, public bridges, roads and schools, and special taxes for any purpose whatever.

We demand that in the location of Public Buildings, such as reformatory for young criminals, and for the establishing of public factories to defend our people from the oppression of trusts and combines, that the superior fitness of Fayetteville, both as to freight rates and to central and healthful location be considered and no longer neglected.

As all Railroad Officials and free travelers upon Railroads are a direct tax upon the people, we demand that these matters be carefully examined into by the next General Assembly, and that any exorbitant salaries be reduced to an equitable basis as compared with other wages and salaries, not including any below $30,000 a year. We demand a general reduction of public salaries to continue during the existence of the present gold standard, unless in such cases as services rendered are unpaid.

We demand that our convict labor be worked on our county farm, to support the paupers of the county, and to be worked on the public roads.

We deprecate and despise political and moral cowardice, and we advise and insist that the masses of the voters of this country, and most especially those who are thinking of supporting our opponents, that they insist upon the joint discussion of the issues of the day upon every hustings of the county, and we invite every voter to come out and hear the discussion.

A Gold Miner for Silver.

Treasurer St. John, of the Democratic National Committee, has announced that he has received a $10,000 contribution from a gold mine owner. He declined to give the contributor's name, but made public his letter, which follows:

"I take great pleasure in inclosing you a New York draft for $10,000 for campaign purposes. This money was taken from mother earth, and not from individuals. I have been represented by the Eastern press as a silver miner. I have not a dollar invested in that class of property. I am a gold miner, and make this contribution, not for the benefit of the silver miner, but for the benefit of the toiling masses and the country at large."

Are You Thin?

Look about you! See for yourself! Who suffer most from sleeplessness, nervousness, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, despondency, general weakness? Who are on the edge of nervous prostration all the time? Those who are thin. Opium, chloral, bromides, headache powders, only make matters worse. Iron and bitters are only stimulants. To be cured, and cured for good, you need a fat-making food. You want new blood, rich blood; and a strong nerve-tonic.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites is all this. It feeds the tissues, makes rich blood, and strengthens the nerves.

Book about it free for the asking.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A CARD.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., September 19, 1896.

MR. E. J. HALE,
EDITOR OBSERVER:

DEAR SIR: Please allow me space in your invaluable paper to thank my numerous friends—especially "Voter" and "Democrat," whose cards commending me to the people appeared in the OBSERVER of the 18th inst.—for their efforts to have me nominated for the position of Register of Deeds of Cumberland County by the convention to assemble on October 1st. And I would also ask space to state that I desire the nomination for the said office, and if I receive it I shall be found in this campaign where I have been found in every campaign for the past twenty-five years, in the front rank of the Democratic party laboring and with my pen and voice fighting for the success of its nominees. I heartily endorse the nominations made at the Chicago convention, and most earnestly desire the triumph of the principles enunciated in the platform adopted in that convention, believing that the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is necessary to relieve the financial depression of the country and save our people from the distress which would inevitably follow the reduction of our financial system to an exclusively gold basis! It is a fact that the currency of the country is decreasing at the rate of about sixty millions of dollars per annum, when according to John Sherman, the great leader of the financiers of the government, there should be an increase of fifty-four millions per annum to supply the needs of the country. This is the condition now, when silver bullion is yet being coined under the Sherman act; but what will be the condition of our finances when the bullion now on hand has all been coined, and there is no law for the purchase of any more by the Government? We will then be practically on an exclusively gold basis, and incalculable suffering among the people will inevitably result.

Staring these cold, incontrovertible facts in the face, how can any poor man—or any man who loves his country—support those who would entail such suffering upon us? Every man who favors the passage of an act by Congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, should be certain that no enemy to this cause shall receive his vote. The money question is the great paramount issue in this campaign, and the welfare of the country depends upon the election of representatives to the Congress of the United States who will continue there the fight which the people have begun. And as North Carolina's Legislature is to elect a Senator, and as the passage of a law providing for the free coinage of silver may depend upon that Senator's vote, the people should be careful to vote for no candidate for the Legislature who is not openly and avowedly in favor of such a law.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am in the hands of the Democratic party. If the convention should see fit to name me as their candidate for Register of Deeds, I will accept it gratefully; but if some other good Democrat should be deemed more worthy and rec ive the honor, then I would be no less an advocate of the principles of the party and would give my best services in an honest effort to advance its intesests and to secure the election of its nominees. I am no chronic office-seeker, nor am I a disgruntled, sore-head Democrat. I am one of the plain people and a Democrat in the truest sense of the word, and in this campaign a red hot silver advocate.

Yours truly,
H. I. MCDUFFIE.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew
That thought of a philanthropic brain;
A remedy that would make life new
For the multitudes that were racked with pain.
'Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know
By Ayer, some 50 years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Everything for Bryan.

The Press Bureau at the National Democratic headquarters has issued the following statement:

Based upon the present outlook the following estimate of Bryan's majorities in November is made:

Alabama, 60,000; Arkansas, 75,000; California, 50,000; Colorado, 10,000; Delaware, 10,000; Florida, 15,000; Georgia, 75,000; Idaho, 10,000; Illinois, 45,000; Indiana, 50,000; Iowa, 30,000; Kansas, 40,000; Kentucky, 35,000; Louisiana, 40,000; Maryland, 15,000; Michigan, 30,000; Minnesota, 35,000; Mississippi, 50,000; Montana, 15,000; Nebraska, 30,000; Nevada, 4,000; North Carolina, 20,000; Ohio, 25,000; Oregon, 10,000; South Carolina, 60,000; South Dakota, 10,000; Tennessee, 40,000; Texas, 175,000; Utah, 10,000; Virginia, 25,000; Washington, 15,000; West Virginia, 10,000; Wisconsin, 30,000; Wyoming, 5,000.

These estimates give Bryan twenty-six out of forty-five States, with 332 electoral votes.

CASTORIA.

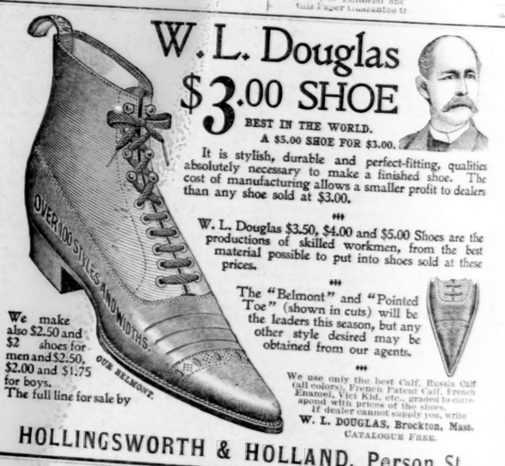
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat or Lung Trouble. Give express and postoffice address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

The Editorial and Gold Paper Committee to



W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes. If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. The full line for sale by

HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Person St.

NIMOCKS & COOK, INSURANCE.

ST. MARY'S

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Girls' School of the Highest Grade.

55th Year

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 24th.

School Buildings Admirably Equipped with Laboratory, Libraries and Fine Gynasium.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN ART AND MUSIC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.

CERTIFICATE ADMITS TO VASSAR.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 24, 1896

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. P. Buxton, Com'r—Land Sale.

James B. Huske—Announcement.

H. H. Zeilin & Co.—Simmons Liver Regulator.

Duncan Shaw—Administrator and Commissioner.

E. P. Hancock—Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association.

Rev. Dr. Huske will hold service at St. Thomas's Church Sunday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Miss Alice Mallett's school on Rowan street opened Tuesday with a large number of scholars. She has an excellent corps of teachers, and the children will be in splendid hands.

Don't forget that Saturday, September 26th, is the first day of Registration, and that every voter must go to the voting place to register. Only four days to register on, and a new registration required.

The Graded School opens to day. Miss Della Matthews, the Superintendant, and a good corps of assistants propose to make the school better than ever, and under their management it will no doubt be so. Pupils are expected to present themselves at 9 o'clock to the superintendant so that they can be properly graded.

The New York World states that nearly all of the 400,000 travelling men in the United States are for the gold standard. We have been requested by a number of travelling men to state that this is a wilful and malicious falsehood. These gentlemen say that the majority of their number travelling in the South and West are for free silver.

By the generous act of Mrs. Cochran—a northern lady—who recently has purchased one or two old timed honored places near the town, there is a beautiful church now nearing completion on the road to Harrington's Hill, not very distant from the site of the old Court House. This church is being built for the colored Episcopalians and will be, when completed, an ornament to that part of the town.

Convict's Clothes Found.

A full suit of penitentiary striped clothing was found in a ditch in town a few days ago. The owner or last wearer can have them upon applying to Constable Maultsby.

Good!

Senator Morgan one of the greatest American orators will speak in this city about September 23rd, though this date has not been definitely fixed upon. This news comes from Chairman Manly.

The Cumberland Populist Platform.

As a matter of local news, we print the platform adopted the other day by the Populists of this county. It is a unique document, with good points against the Russellites and some unjust ones against Mr. Sewall.

St. Has the "Coon."

An OBSERVER reporter learned from a number of prominent Moore county politicians last week that Sion Buchanan is certain of receiving the Republican nomination for Congress from this district. Si. is said to be a wealthy man.

Sheriff's Settlement.

The County Commissioners met Monday morning and made final settlement with Sheriff Geddie for the tax books of 1895. The books for 1896 were immediately placed in his hands. All political parties praise the Sheriff for the admirable showing he has made.

Frank Stedman for Sheriff of New Hanover.

All Fayetteville rejoices in the nomination of Frank Stedman by the New Hanover Democrats for sheriff of that county. He was nominated Saturday by acclamation, both the "Reformers" and "Regulars" joining in setting forth his excellent qualities and purity of character.

The Democrats of New York.

The Democratic State convention of New York Thursday endorsed Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. Hon. John Boyd Thacher was nominated for Governor, and William F. Porter was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. At any reference to Bryan, the convention broke into great applause.

Jno. McDuffie, Chairman.

The last act of the Populist Convention Saturday evening was the selection of a county chairman. Mr. John McDuffie was put in nomination and elected unanimously. John will, after all, have to go back into politics, and the astronomers will have to wait until after the election to discuss the Newton theory with him.

There Would Be a "Mighty Moving."

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen held Tuesday night, the question of infringement of private individuals upon the city's land was discussed. One of the Aldermen stated that if the city should strictly enforce its rights there would be a mighty moving, as the fences of many property owners now enclosed city land and in several cases houses were built over the streets.

Campbellton Democrats.

On last Friday night the Democratic Club of Campbellton was addressed by Hon. H. L. Cook and Mr. A. S. Hall in stirring speeches, and heartily cheered. Music was furnished by the Campbellton Brass Band. The club will meet on next Friday night at which time there will be speeches made by prominent speakers at the brick store. All true and loyal Democrats are invited to be present.

National Campaign Fund.

The New York Journal has made the very liberal offer of giving a dollar for every dollar contributed by the people to the Democratic cause, a fund to be used in sending literature to the people. So the OBSERVER to aid this worthy cause offers to receive and forward all moneys deposited with it.

This fund is daily increasing, and we hope the people of Fayetteville will come forward and help swell the amount. It is an object worthy of our best efforts.

Mr. Bryan's Reply to the New York World.

We are glad to see that the Wilmington Messenger reprints a part of Mr. Bryan's reply, as made through the OBSERVER, to the New York World's charges against him in the matter of Nebraska's electoral vote in 1892. We regret that more of our contemporaries have not done so. It may be mentioned, by the way, that Col. Thos. W. Strange of Wilmington was the first to call Mr. Bryan's attention to the World's charges.

Senator Morgan.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is to speak in Fayetteville. Next to Bryan, Morgan is said to be the greatest orator in America. Cumberland and all the counties in this section should give him a big reception. Mr. Morgan was the leader of the silver forces in the United States Senate, and that body is the only branch of the Government that the silver men control. He will speak here about the first week in October.

Slocomb! Buchanan! or—Nobody.

The Republican Congressional convention met in Warsaw at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. According to the agreement between the Republican and Populist Executive committees the Republicans were to support the Populist nominee in this district. It now seems certain that the Republicans will disregard that agreement, and put out a candidate. Both Mr. A. H. Slocomb, of this city, and Mr. Sion Buchanan, of Moore, are spoken of for the nomination.

Fusion in Robeson.

The Republicans and Populists have fused in Robeson. The Populists nominated two members of the Legislature, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Surveyor, and two county commsssioners. The Republicans filled out the ticket by nominating J. P. Smith, of Maxton, for Sheriff and Scott Smith, a negro, for County Commissioner. The Republicans and Populists are to have one Senator each from the district.

There is said to be much dissatisfaction on both sides.

Bryan at Philadelphia.

William J. Bryan received at Philadelphia Tuesday night the greatest ovation ever given to any one man in America. He spoke to enormous crowds in three States yesterday, Delaware, New Jersy and Pennsylvania. The press despatches state that in all Bryan's campaigning he never drew crowds of such magnitude. He made three distinct speeches in different parts of the city, and then thousands failed to hear him. No one has attempted to estimate the people he gathered together.

The Populist Convention.

The action of the Populist convention Saturday is now the absorbing local topic of conversation. All Republicans are red hot, and are vowing vengence. Some Populists are red hot and say that they will not abide by its action, and some Democrats are red hot and say that they will not vote for a Populist.

On October 1st the Democratic County Convention will be held, after which order will probably come out of chaos. One thing is certain that the people of Cumberland are for silver, and no gold bug stands any showing.

Bladen's Ticket.

The Democratic Convention of Bladen County met Saturday and nominated the following ticket:

For Coroner, C. M. Roberts; County Surveyor, John W. Downing; County Commissioners, C. W. Lyon, John O. West and Dr. W. K. Anders; Register of Deeds F. M. Willis; Sheriff, Shade G. Wooten; County Treasurer, R. S. Bridges; Representative, A. M. Kelly.

The convention then adjourned, and a mass meeting of the citizens of Bladen was immediately called to nominate a candidate for State Senator for Bladen in the Fourteenth district. R. M. Marshburn received the nomination.

The convention was largely attended and enthusiastic. The ticket is said to be a strong one.

Can it be Possible?

We have just learned from good authority, in fact from a prominent Republican, that the Hannaites are making attempts to bribe the negro preachers of this section, and in several cases they have succeeded, to preach the gold bug doctrine from their pulpits and work among their flock for the preservation of their financial slavery. The goldbugs fear the revolt of the negro, whose whole interests are against the gold standard, from the republican party, and they have taken the most effective, but damnable way of cheeking it. Two weeks ago a colored preacher in this city held up his hand to heaven and took a most solemn oath that he would never vote for Russell or McKinley. To-day he is working hard for both. We feel confident there are not many like the above disreputable fellow.

SILVER OR GOLD.

Better than either is a healthy liver. If the liver is O. K. the man is O. K. His blood is kept pure, his digestion perfect, and he can enjoy life and act intelligently and patiently upon the questions of the day. You all know what to take. You have known it for years. It is Simmons Liver Regulator—

For years you and your fathers have found it of sterling worth. It is and always has been put up only by J. H. Zeilin & Co. Take none but the genuine. It has the Red Z on the front of the wrapper, and nothing else is the same, and nothing so good.

Grand Rally Tuesday Night.

Headed by the Campbellton band, the members of the Bryan and Watson Club, having formed a procession in front of the Hotel LaFayette, escorted Hon. Chas. M. Cooke, candidate for Secretary of State, and Hon. Frank Thompson, candidate for Congress to the City Hall, where they were received with hearty cheers from a large crowd in waiting.

Capt. Cooke spoke first, and his opening remarks and fine presence attracted the attention of the audience from the start. He made a splendid speech and was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause.

He started out by giving the history of the two great political parties on the money question and gradually led up to the unqualified pronouncement at Chicago for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He then arraigned the administration for its treachery to Democracy and the people, and expressed his pleasure at the action of Cleveland and his cabinet in joining the Republicans. His praise of the Democratic Executive Committee for arranging electoral fusion with the Populists met with loud applause.

He received the greatest applause when he denounced the preachers who are preaching goldbugism from their pulpits. He went into an elaborate argument of the money question and completely exposed the fallacy of the numerous stock arguments of the single standard party. At the conclusion of his speech, the hearty applause was evidence of the fine impression he had made.

When Hon. Frank Thompson arose the audience gave their candidate for congress a great ovation. When the applause subsided he commenced by saying that he was indebted to Cumberland for his nomination and that he expected Cumberland to give him a big majority.

He then made a few remarks which were well received and finished by saying that he had not come to make a regular speech, but that later on he expected to be in Fayetteville and he would then dwell at length on the issues of the campaign

People and Their Movements.

Mr. T. Morgan Turrentine, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Mr. J. P. Thames, of Baltimore, is on a visit to his relatives in this county.

Miss Dena Pope, of Augusta, Ga., is on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. W. N. Tillinghast, on Haymount.

Miss Sibbe B. Troy has gone on a visit with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Hardin, to Morganton, N. C.

Rev. Mr. Thomas is holding a protracted meeting at the Baptist Sunday School building on Murchison road.

Gen. A. G. Brady and wife returned yesterday evening from a visit to General Brady's old home in Torrington, Conn.

The venerable Jas. O'Daniel, of Duplin, is on a visit to his son in this city. Mr. O'Daniel has not been to Fayetteville before in 65 years.

Mr. W. M. Gaddy returned to Georgia this afternoon. He goes to the new town of Fitzgerald, the town which has sprung up since last January and now has 10,000 inhabitants, to receive a large party of colonists now on their way from Nebraska and Kansas in 600 wagons.

Democratic-Populist Fusion.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 21, 1896.

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—As a matter in which all parties are interested, will you kindly publish the following statement of facts from me in regard to recent political events. After consultation with leading men from both the Democratic and Populist parties, I called to meet on Friday afternoon a meeting of the County Executive Committee in conjunction with representative Democrats from all parts of the county, to consult with and advise me as to what action should be taken in regard to the co operation of both parties in the coming campaign. After full discussion, acting under the instructions of this meeting I appointed four leading Democrats to act with myself as a conference committee to meet a similar committee of five from the Populists. We met on Saturday morning and we made them the following proposition, which they agreed to report to their convention:

It being distinctly understood that neither of us had the power to bind either party, but only to use all honorable means to have the agreement ratified. The Populists were to nominate the Senator. The Democrats to nominate one member of the House. The other member to be mutually agreed upon. The Populists to take either the Sheriff or Register of Deeds, whichever they selected, the Democrats to take the other. The Democrats to have the Treasurer. The Populist to name one County Commissioner, the Democrats to name one, and the third to be mutually agreed upon.

The nominees for the Legislature to pledge themselves to vote for a U. S. Senator who would beyond any question be an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The third man in every case to be selected by a committee composed of one delegate from each party from each voting precinct. *This was our proposition.* The action of the Populist convention is now well known. They practically have accepted. It now lies with the Democratic convention which meets October 1st to ratify or reject the action of the Conference Committee on our part.

Respectfully,
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Ch'n
County Ex. Com.

A CARD.

To the voters of Cross Creek Township:

I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Constable for Cross Creek Township.

Earnestly requesting the support of the voters of the Township and promising to fill the office with credit to myself and the public I remain

Very respectfully,
CHARLES B. AUTRY.

Convention Dates.

Democratic County Convention, Fayetteville, October 1st.

Constipation

Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces biliousness, torpid liver, indigestion, bad taste, coated tongue, sick headache, insomnia, etc. Hood's Pills cure constipation and all its results, easily and thoroughly. 25c. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY FIRST, Sept. 23, 1896.

Among recent visitors to our section we note: Mr. and Mrs. Loch Shaw, of St. Paul's and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gillis, of Parkton.

Mrs. J. H. Currie and children returned last week from a delightful visit to Mrs. Currie's parents in Pittsboro.

Miss Fannie McPherson is teaching at McPherson's Church, having opened her school on Monday of this week.

Miss Katie McPaerson will go to Richmond county this week to visit relatives.

The Baptists of southwest 71st have erected a tabernacle near Carmichael's Mill, and will begin a protracted meeting there next week. Rev. Mr. Moore, who preaches at Lumber Bridge, will conduct the services.

Miss Christian Gillis leaves the latter part of the week on an extended visit to her aunt, Mrs. Livingston, at Spring Hill.

Mrs. John Campbell, of Keyser, who has been visiting her father, Mr. A. J. Graham, has gone home.

Mrs. Betsy Monroe, widow of the late Neill Monroe, died rather suddenly a week ago of fever. Those who knew her will testify that she was a good woman and a kind neighbor.

Miss Sarah Kapps, whose family recently moved to this section from the East side of the river, died last week of hemorrhagic fever.

"The realm of death seems an enemy's country to most men, on whose shores they are loathly driven by stress of weather; to the wise man it is the desired port where he moors his bark gladly as in some quiet haven of the Fortunate Isles; it is the golden nest into which the sun sinks, and, sinking, casts back a glory upon the leaden cloud tack which had darkly besieged his day."

SCOTCH LASSIE.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

CASTLE HALL, K. OF P.,
Fayetteville, N. C., September 15, 1896.

At the regular meeting the Lodge held this day, the committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the members at the death of our beloved brother, JOSEPH H. MONAGHAN, beg leave to report:

That in the dispensation of an All-wise and Merciful Providence it happens that some one whom we all especially love is snatched from our embrace—one whose gentle life and character endeared him to the brotherhood with the fondest affection above many others, no matter how strong their claim to our gratitude. This we find sanctioned in the sacred record of Divine truth: "Jacob was filled with tender affection for his whole family, yet he loved Joseph above all his sons." Such has been the feeling of our membership towards our faithful brother, who now sleeps peacefully the long sleep of the blessed who die in the Lord. We are grieved, but do not murmur; we are sad, but "not sorrowful even as those who have no hope."

Resolved, That in the death of our lamented brother the Lodge has suffered bereavement which deprives it of one of its most faithful members, the community of one of its most exemplary citizens, and as a mark of our sorrow for his death and our respect for his virtues, the usual badge of mourning be worn thirty days.

Resolved further, That these resolutions be adopted and published in the city papers, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased brother with the sincere sympathy of the entire Lodge.

M. J. GRAHAM,
J. W. ATKINSON,
T. J. POWERS.
G. G. MYROVER.
W. C. MCDUFFIE, SR.,
Committee.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr King's New Discovery I owe my life. I was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told that I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1.00 at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

"Five years ago, I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work," writes Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis. "I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time, I always keep them in my house." They are easy to take.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers does its work thoroughly, coloring uniform brown or black, which, when dry, will neither rub, wash off, nor soil linen.

Merit

Made and Merit Maintains the confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla. If a medicine cures you when sick; if it makes wonderful cures everywhere, then beyond all question that medicine possesses merit.

Made

That is just the truth about Hood's Sarsaparilla. We know it possesses merit because it cures, not once or twice or a hundred times, but in thousands and thousands of cases. We know it cures, absolutely, permanently, when all others fail to do any good whatever. We repeat

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

Sound as a Brick.

While superintending the work of building roads in the swamps I contracted malaria, and by taking various medicines managed to keep on my feet, but I was not well. Then I was taken down with measles, and after this tonics failed to help me. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am now as "sound as a brick." C. G. Stephens, Lumberton, N. C.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills.

As a general rule, it is best not to correct costiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective, and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore, and not weaken, the normal action of the bowels.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention to be held Thursday October 1st.

JAS. B. HUSKE.

Sept. 23, 1896—d1tw1t

The Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association

is growing rapidly in the Cumberland-Harnett Branch.

Insure your Detached Property in the Farmers' Mutual.

I have just returned from a visit to the larger number of the Supervisors of the Cumberland and Harnett Branch of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association and all express themselves as being pleased with the plan and cost.

E. P. HANCOCK,
Special Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late John Averitt, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of September, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

This 24th day of September, 1896.

J. B. TROY, Executor,
with will annexed.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made at May Term, 1896, in a cause entitled William McQueen, Administrator et al. vs. John R. Smith, the undersigned Commissioner will on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract of land in Cumberland County, adjoining the lands of Joe Tolar and the lands of the late Neill McQueen, containing about one thousand acres more or less, known as the Jackson place, being the lands upon which the said John R. Smith now resides.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Sept. 8, 1896—oaw4w Commissioner.

AT PRIME COST!

31-2 CENTS EACH!

Traylor's "Conqueror,"
Smeal's "After Hours,"
Straiton & Storms' "Principe,"
Parsons' "Industria Cubana"—genuine Key West,
Teller's "Mercado."
Brenaman's "Spanish Plant,"
Menken's "Panatela."

I will close out the above standard brands of Cigars, bought direct from large manufacturers of high repute, at prime cost at retail or wholesale.

September 7, 1896. H. R. HORNE.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

ESTABLISHED 1870.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

HOUSE FURNISHING COMPLETE!

Your attention to our Beautiful Line of

CARPETS.

A lot of ALL WOOL Pieces, suitable for Rugs, for sale very low.

A DAY'S PLEASURE MARRED.

At the Flat River Association of the Baptist Church held at Stovall, Granville county, August 12th, a young lady had such a severe Headache that she was compelled to go to bed. A friend gave her a dose of

Stedman's Head-Easy,

and in less than thirty minutes she had entirely recovered and was as gay and happy as ever.

STEDMAN'S HEAD-EASY CURES HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA TRADE MARK

HEAD-ACHE NEURALGIA.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY IT.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer. OXFORD, N. C.

10, 15 and 35 cents a Bottle at All Drug Stores.

ENGRAVED

Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards

Workmanship of the Highest Quality

Prices Moderate

Prices and Samples sent on application.

GEORGE N. HOFFMAN,
Practical Engraver,
5 N. Stricker St.,
Baltimore, Md.

64d-wtf

Sale of Valuable City Property.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made September 5, 1896, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, October 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following valuable property, in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., belonging to the estate of M. Faulk, deceased, to wit:

That valuable property on Green street adjoining F. W. Thornton and others, and known as the "Magnolia House;" Five Houses and lots, near the cotton factory pond, sold to M. Faulk by A. A. McKethan, Commissioner, and described in the deed of conveyance; House and Lots on Person street, known as the Hardie House, with two lots on Adam and Kennedy streets; House and Lot on Mumford street, adjoining Kelly and Lilly; House and Lot on Frink Alley, described in a deed from Robert Wooten; House and Lot on Person street, near the Half-way bridge, described in a deed made by Heman R. Hall to said M. Faulk; House and Lot on Moore street, adjoining Evans, and described in a deed made by Dallas Perry to said M. Faulk; House and Lot on Wilmington road, known as the Nathan McAllister lot.

This is valuable city property and offers exceptional inducements to investors.

Terms of sale, One-half Cash, balance on six months credit, title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

J. H. MARSH,
Administrator and Commissioner.
GEO. M. ROSE, Attorney.
September 11, 1896. d1t-w3t

Lost or Misplaced,

Certificate No. 2223, in the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association for Six Shares of Stock, issued April 5th, 1895. A liberal reward will be paid for same if left at W. C. McDuffie's Drug Store.

COLIN MACRAE.

Sept. 10, 1896—w4t

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in a proceeding by D. Shaw, Administrator, against the heirs of Duncan Shaw, to sell land to pay debts, the following lands of said Duncan Shaw, deceased, will be exposed to sale by public auction for cash, at the Court House door at 11 o'clock A. M., Saturday, October 24, 1896, viz:

1st. About 100 acres about 8 to 9 miles west of Fayetteville on the south side of the Chicken Road, known as "the Gass Place."

2nd. About 130 to 140 adjoining, known as "the Baker Land."

3rd. About 11 acres adjoining the lands of McCall and Ray.

The above three tracts are very valuable as farming land.

4th. The undivided fifth interest in about 300 acres on Little Rockfish creek, known as "the Gilbert Shaw Place."

5th. A tract of about 100 acres on Little Rockfish creek, near the Gilbert Shaw place.

DUNCAN SHAW,
Adm'r and Commissioner.
September 21, 1896.

J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office:—Green street, opposite OBSERVER Office, on site of old Dr. Benj. Robinson office.

Telephone No. 37.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

F. R. Rose respectfully informs the public that his office is fully equipped and ready to transact a general

Insurance Business.

The following reliable Companies are represented in this section by F. R. Rose:

The Delaware,	Philadelphia,	Fire.
" Norwich Union,	England,	"
" St. Pauls,	Minnesota,	"
" Niagara,	New York,	"
" British America,	Canada,	"
" Phœnix Mutual,	Hartford,	Life.

The Employer's Liability, London, Accident.

These are all reliable companies, in the selection of which F. R. Rose was aided by an Insurance man of ability and long experience. Thanking those who have already entrusted F. R. Rose with their business, and those who have promised him a share of it later, F. R. Rose respectfully solicits from the people of this community and section a continuance of the same kindness, confidence and patronage in his present business, which, in past years, they so liberally extended to him in the Mercantile line.

Respectfully,
F. R. ROSE.
September 1, 1896.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896. - $43,560,073.

H. I. MCDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.
- daw-tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE - FAYETTEVILLE - ICE - COMPANY

Furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street, and at Cook's Drug Store, Hay Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

90

Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Utley

Will open their School on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

Kindergarten Department, $1.60 per Month.
Primary, Intermediate, and Higher English Departments, - $5 per Quarter.
Latin and French without extra charge.
Reduction made for two or more from one family.

Mrs Morrow's School for Girls

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

Expenses Per Term:

Primary Class,	$10 00
Preparatory Class,	12 50
Higher English,	$15 00 to 20 00

Music, Art and Board at correspondingly moderate rates.

For circulars apply to

MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Graded School,

MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Superintendent.

Fall Session begins Thursday, September 24th, 1896, with the following Teachers:

1st Grade, Miss Matthews.
2nd " Miss Atkinson.
3rd " Miss Broadfoot.
4th " Miss Worth.
5th " Miss Evans.
6th " Miss O'Daniel.
7th " Mr. McLean.

The 7th Grade will be composed of the pupils who were in the Sixth Grade last year and any others who wish to go. It will be known as a "pay grade." $10.00 for full term, payable monthly in advance. Parents and Guardians should see Mr. McLean and arrange for entering pupils.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
W. S. COOK,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Executive Com.

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

HARD TIMES AND HARDWARE

Attention Farmers and Mechanics!

WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY ON CALL:

Nails,	Rope,
Sash,	Bolts,
Blinds,	Screws,
Hinges,	Heating Stoves,
Locks,	Cook Stoves,
Laths,	Firearms,
Hair,	Cutlery,
Lime,	Bicycles,
Moulding,	Screens,
Doors,	Plows,
Hoes,	Rakes,

Weights and Cords, &c.

We Have a Hardware House.

Our Specialties Cover the Hardware Trade.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

E. L. CLARK'S

Headquarters for

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

Some people may be opposed to the use, and some to the abuse of whiskey, yet its use is often absolutely necessary, especially for medical purposes. In such cases, the pure, unadulterated stuff is wanted—not a doctored, drugged combination—and when the I. W. Harper is used, you get the best results, without any bad effects. Its purity and high standard will be maintained because this firm has an enviable reputation which it means to sustain.

It can be had of

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Kay's Precinct, 71st Township, at the Election House on Centre Plank Road Thursday, September 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a Bryan Club. We ask all who are in favor of the restoration of silver to meet with us.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. H. CURRIE,
Chairman.

Land Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of Cumberland Superior Court, July Term, 1896, in the case of A. A. Hinton, Administrator of Theophilus Hinton vs. Wm. Byrne, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville on Saturday, 10th October, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., for cash, a Tract of Land of 180 Acres—more or less—in Beaver Dam Township, Cumberland C.o, N. C., on the East side of Muddy Branch Bay, described fully in a deed from Wm. R. Ballard and wife to said Theophilus Hinton, dated 5th January, 1870, and registered in Bladen county in Book Y, page 404.

R. P. BUXTON,
18th September, 1896. Commissioner.

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1896.

By virtue of authority conferred on me by Section 5, Chapter 159, Acts of 1895, it is hereby

Ordered, That the Polling-place in Division No. 1, Cross Creek Township, be changed from Clarendon Mills to the Mulberry-trees, near the intersection of "Canady" or "A" street with Main or Person street.

It is further Ordered, in accordance with Section 9 of said Chapter 159, that a new Registration be had in the following Townships, to wit: Cross Creek, Rockfish and Flea Hill.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!

At McMillan' Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. MCMILLAN.

ap9-tf

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

KIMBALL

PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

☞ For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $250,000.00.

☞ No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality.

are the goods, heavy and fancy grocerie

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. MacKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. S. HALL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business.

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J. H. MARSH M. D.,

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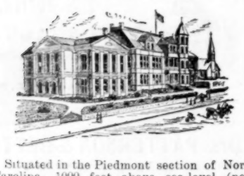

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Wages in Mexico.

Consul-General Crittenden writes from Mexico to the New York Journal some interesting facts about free silver in Mexico. Among them he says:

The wages paid laborers and artisans are largely improved. Formerly workmen, particularly agricultural laborers, were paid in "kind;" now they are paid in money. In the case of farm laborers, it is the custom of the country for the employer, in addition to the regular wages, to allow the laborer the use of certain acreage to raise his own food. In many of the agricultural districts, instead of employing labor directly, the owners of haciendas follow what is known in the United States as the share system of cultivating their land. Those who were formerly practically serfs now receive half the crop they raise. Corn is the great staple of the country.

In considering the labor and wage question it should be borne in mind that the American skilled workman possesses on the average a much higher degree of skill in his trade than the Mexican employed in a similar vocation. The American workman skilled also performs much more work in a day than the workmen in this country. Minister Romero, in an article in the North American Review, in 1892, notes this difference. Mr. Romero says: "The Mexican laborer is not as well fed and paid as those in the United States. He generally works until he is exhausted, and his work therefore is not so productive. He is not on the whole so well educated as the average laborer in the United States. He has fewer wants to satisfy; there are less inducements for him to work. Then there are certain climatic influences that have their bearing upon them; the day's work of the Mexican laborer represents only one-fourth of that accomplished during the same time by a laborer in the United States. A Mexican laborer working ten or eleven hours a day accomplishes less work than an English or American born laborer accomplishes in nine hours, and in some instances the disproportion is as 1 to 6."

In the ordinary occupations here wages range about as follows for an eleven to twelve hour day:

Laborers in large cities, from 37½ to 67½ cents per day.

In the country, from 19 to 50 cents per day. Where men work at the former price meals are furnished by the employer; if food is not furnished an allowance of 10 to 15 cents per day is made for rations. The average laborer will live and be in good strength on 10 to 12 cents per day, and support his family on about 18 cents. Of course, he will have a little patch of corn and beans planted near his hut, and these will constitute the largest part of his daily bill of fare.

Factory laborers, unskilled, 50 cents to $1; skilled, $1.50 to $2.50.

Mechanics in factories, $3.50 to $5.

Machinists, railway shops, $3.50 to $5.

Miners, 60 cents to $1.50.

Plumbers (native), $2 to $2.50; plumbers (American), $6 to $8.

Blacksmiths, $3.50 to $4.50.

Stone masons, $1 to $1.50.

Smelter men, $1 to $1.50.

Boilermakers, $4 to $8.

Carpenters, $2.50 to $4.75.

Furnace men, $1 to $1.50.

Iron works, $2 to $2.50.

Jewellers, $2 to $5.

Stationary engineers, $2.50 to $3.50.

Section men, 50 to 75 cents; foremen, $1 to $1.50.

Switchmen, $1.50.

Railway employes who work by the month have the following range of wages:

Locomotive engineers, $150 to $250.

Locomotive firemen, $75 to $100.

Passenger conductors, $100.

Freight conductors, $125 to $200.

Freight brakesmen, $35 to $60; sometimes $75.

Telegraph operators, $50 to $150.

Railroad station agents, $60 to $200.

Railroad division superintendants, $350.

Trainmasters, $175.

Other wages are:

Office clerk, $40 to $200 per month.

Stenographers, $100 to $175 per month; average $125.

Travelling representatives, from $125 to $200 a month and expenses.

COST OF LIVING IN MEXICO.

As to the cost of living in Mexico, I find in in many respects much cheaper than in the United States. The manner of life made possible and even necessary by the climatic conditions simplifies the problem. Fuel, for instance, so considerable an item of expense in the North, is an unimportant feature here. I doubt if many families expend so much as $15 per year each for their charcoal. The average expense for fuel for the better classes is about $1.25 per week. The use of fires for heating alone is almost unknown. Meats and fatty foods of whatever kind, heavy woolen clothing and other items, absolutely indispensable to life and comfort in Northern climates, are not needed here; on the contrary, they are even detrimental to health. In general I find living in the City of Mexico about as reasonable as at my home in Kansas City. There are many articles that enter into home consumption that are much higher, especially those not grown or produced in Mexico, but when those are considered the costs average quite well. Hotel and boarding house rates are about the same in Mexican money as they are in the United States in American coin. I have heard tourists say they could get meals here as good and cheaper than in cities in the United States.

MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE.

Mills for the manufacture of cotton and woollen yarns and textiles increase in number yearly and the capacity of the old ones has been added to greatly. Five years ago the number of factories of this character in operation was ninety. There are upward of one hundred and forty of them now, and about three thousand factories for the manufacture of sugar and its byproduct, brandy. Various industrial concerns, including paper mills, tobacco factories, the new smelters and metal mills will reach four thousand in number. The establishment of these mills have caused a demand for skilled labor which is met by foreigners and by the training of the younger native element. The coming generation of Mexico will show a marked improvement on the old in the matter of skilled labor.

It may be said, further, that there is no lack of work; those who are idle in this country are usually so from choice and not from necessity. This is true in every condition of labor. On the windows or doors of more than fifty establishments in this city are posted to-day this notice:

"De solicitan oficialis," which, being translated, is the familiar "Help wanted."

Correspondence of the Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 18.

I am glad to learn that the Hon. Mr. Bryan occupied the stand like Mr. Phillips said of Napoleon on the throne: Grand! Gloomy! Peculiar! Wrapped in the solitude of his own originality. And blew the the silver-trumpet until he made the walls of goldbugism shake, and I hope in November next that it will fall to the ground and silver walk in, hand in hand with gold and be on equality and in brotherly love. And let the goldbug die easy.

T. GILL.

GOLD IS SENT.

Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi-monthly dividends in gold. Over 300 per cent per annum made on investments by E. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 35 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada July 2-13t

SILVER SPEAKERS ARRESTED.

The Goldbug Way.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, of the 16th says:

A riot was imminent here in the public square yesterday afternoon. There is an old city ordinance which requires persons to get permission from the city before making public speeches on city property, but it has never been enforced. Yesterday afternoon Howard Dennis, a free silver man, was speaking from the stand in the square when he was ordered by a policeman to desist. Dennis had no permit, and the immense crowd in the square hissed the officer and cried to the speaker to continue.

Dennis was placed under arrest and taken to the Central Police Station in a patrol wagon. Immediately 1,000 men shouted: "Come on and tear down the log cabin." From the roof of the cabin floats a banner advertising a McKinley excursion to Canton. Prompt action on the part of the police saved the cabin from immediate destruction.

Dennis was locked up on the charge of violating the park ordinance. After his arrest the log cabin part of the square was jammed with an excited populace. Threats of all kind were heard, and the police were kept busy maintaining order.

A crowd of 400 or 500 men, shouting that they were denied the right of free speech, moved rapidly toward the City Hall. The crowd did not stand on ceremony, but bolted into the Mayor's office without asking permission. The Mayor was not in, and a dozen of the leaders, headed by Col. W. S. Lipps, ran to see Director of Police Abbott.

"We demand to know by whose order this man was arrested?" said Colonel Lipps, who was pale with rage.

"I understand he was making an incendiary speech," said Abbott.

"He was not," shouted Lipps. Abbott tried to pacify his callers, but they were as angry when they left as when they came, and returned to the battleground in the square vowing that they would fight for their rights, if necessary.

When they arrived at the square a consultation was held, and George Gordon, Peter Witt and Stephen Freler, local labor leaders and free silver men attempted to address the crowd and were arrested by Sergeant Walker. The men were warned before they mounted the rostum that they would be arrested, but they claimed that free speech was their constitutional right. They were taken to the central station and gave bail.

At 5 o'clock 2,000 men surrounded the stand in the square. Mayor McKisson appeared and was hissed. He begged for a hearing, and when quiet was restored, said that the police had exceeded their authority in making arrests for talking. He asserted that he would see that the arrested labor agitators were released and that in future whoever was fit to speak from the stand on any topic would be protected in his right of free speech. There was a shout of approval from the crowd and Witt, Gordon, Freier and others made short speeches.

Ohio for Bryan.

President A. J. Warner, of the Bimetallic League, has just returned from Ohio, and says:

"There is no doubt about Ohio at all. Mr. Bryan will carry it by a very large majority. I am thoroughly acquainted with the situation there, and in nearly every county. The farmers throughout the State are mostly for the free coinage of silver. The miners, 75 per cent. of whom have heretofore been Republicans, are now with us. Yes, 90 per cent. of them. The wage-earners throughout the State are with us.

"I can give you several counties, for example, where I am best acquainted. In Washington county there are hundreds of Republicans who are out for Bryan and free silver, and so far, after diligent search, only five Democrats have been found who are expected to bolt the ticket. In Morgan county there are hundreds of Republicans already in our free silver clubs, and but two bolters from us.

"The same condition exists in the farming and mining sections of the State as in the counties I have named. The miners are now no longer talking tariff, but money. They know what the difficulty is, and that there is no hope for the future except through free silver coinage.

"As for the great middle States, the West and the South, similar conditions exist, and Mr. Bryan will sweep them clean in November."

Labor for Bryan.

The Knights of Labor of New York city passed resolutions declaring for Bryan and free silver. Among other things, they say:

"Resolved, That in our judgment the appreciation of gold money is injurious to the cause of labor and that the permanent demonetization of silver in this country will involve national disaster and enslavement of labor to capital.

"Resolved, That in our judgment falling prices, which are consequent upon the adoption of the single gold standard of value, are incompatible with the development of industry and necessarily involve a reduction in the wages of labor, while, at the same time, curtailing the demand for labor itself."

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization:

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic national platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

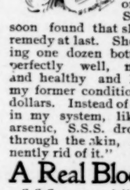
We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

Scrofula

Is a deep-seated blood disease which all the mineral mixtures in the world cannot cure. S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a *real* blood remedy for blood diseases and has no equal.



Mrs. V. T. Buck, of Delaney, Ark., had Scrofula for twenty-five years and most of the time was under the care of the doctors who could not relieve her. A specialist said he could cure her, but he filled her with arsenic and potash which almost ruined her constitution. She then took nearly every so-called blood medicine and drank them by the wholesale, but they did not reach her trouble. Some one advised her to try S.S.S. and she very soon found that she had a real blood remedy at last. She says: "After taking one dozen bottles of S.S.S. I am perfectly well, my skin is clear and healthy and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars. Instead of drying up the poison in my system, like the potash and arsenic, S.S.S. drove the disease out through the skin, and I was permanently rid of it."

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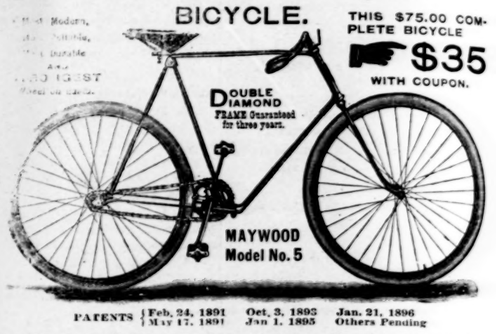
The Indestructible "Maywood" BICYCLE.



THIS $75.00 COMPLETE BICYCLE $35 WITH COUPON.

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 / May 17, 1891 — Oct. 3, 1893 / Jan 1, 1895 — Jan. 21, 1896 / Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry*; simple in construction easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that part will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—improved double diamond, **guaranteed for three years.** Made of ⅞-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes in nozzle nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened case-r, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. Longest, 7½ inches; longest, 6¾ inches; shortest, 6¼ or 7½. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

$10 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

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$5.00
IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR
No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect August 23d, 1896.

NORTH BOUND. — No. 2 daily.

Leave Wilmington,	7:35 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:45 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:15 "
Leave Sanford,	12:40 p m
Leave Climax,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:02 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:32 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:12 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:3 "

SOUTH BOUND. — No. 1, Daily.

Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:09 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:37 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND. — No. 4, Daily

Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:53 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10

SOUTH BOUND. — No. 3, Daily

Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:00 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Leave Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:15 "

NORTH BOUND. — No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday

Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND. — No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday

Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent,
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.

	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 53
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30

SOUTH BOUND. — No. 1, Daily.

Leave Florence	8:45 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	10:55 "
Leave Selma....	12:32 "
Arrive Wilson..	1:20 "
Leave Tarboro..	2:48 "

	No. 43 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20
Leave Magnolia.	10 56
Leave Goldsboro	12 05
Arrive Wilson..	1 00

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54
	P. M.	A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.

	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....

	No. 48 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Florence	7 15
Lv. Fayetteville	9